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MEAT SUPPLY FIGURES

According to estimates of the receipts of meat animals at the six principal packing points of the United States in October there was an increase in the cattle and sheep supplies and a decrease in hog receipts compared to October of last year. The heavy marketing of range cattle and thin grass-fed beefs at certain centers was responsible for the increased cattle movement, which was not of a character to relieve the shortage of the kind of stuff that consumers call for over the butcher shop counter. Good beef is as scarce and high as ever, while poor, thin, grassy stuff remains a drug on the market in spite of its plentifulness.

Receipts of cattle at six centers for October were over a million head, and the net increase compared to October, 1908, was about 75,000 head, according to Chicago Drovers' Journal estimates. Hog receipts for the month were nearly half a million head under those of a year ago. Receipts of sheep and lambs showed a net increase for the month of over 300,000 head compared to October, 1908.

It is a peculiarity of the month's marketings that the net increase in cattle receipts was just about the same for the month as for the ten months of the year to date, about 75,000 head, indicating that but for this heavy fall run of light cattle the showing would have been down to under that of last year. The net increase in October sheep receipts was also greater than the net increase for the entire ten months.

Hog marketings show a consistent and heavy decline compared to a year ago, justifying present conditions in live and dead pork markets. For October hog marketings were heavily less at all six centers, aggregating a net loss of about 475,000 head compared to October, 1908, while for the ten months the net loss compared to last year, also uniform at all centers, was nearly 2,500,000 hogs.

The estimates of October receipts made by the Drovers' Journal are as follows:

CATTLE.

	Oct., 1909.	Oct., 1908.
Chicago	292,963	287,668
Kansas City	300,000	284,900
Omaha	148,400	133,200
St. Louis	153,000	122,500
St. Joseph	72,700	71,900
Sioux City	48,400	40,900
Totals	1,015,463	941,068

HOGS.

Chicago	398,587	633,573
Kansas City	268,000	377,000
Omaha	89,150	121,736

St. Louis	199,300	219,500
St. Joseph	120,100	157,100
Sioux City	49,600	89,200
Totals	1,124,737	1,598,109

SHEEP.

Chicago	597,177	412,210
Kansas City	189,000	196,000
Omaha	430,736	308,736
St. Louis	55,700	64,900
St. Joseph	77,000	52,500
Sioux City	17,080	9,700
Totals	1,366,693	1,044,046

For the ten months the estimated receipts are as follows, with comparisons:

CATTLE.

	10 mos., 1909.	10 mos., 1908.
Chicago	2,279,659	2,442,358
Kansas City	1,908,000	1,786,300
Omaha	907,800	852,900
St. Louis	982,600	958,700
St. Joseph	471,000	476,000
Sioux City	358,300	315,900
Totals	6,907,359	6,832,158

HOGS.

Chicago	5,411,995	6,442,375
Kansas City	2,564,000	2,958,200
Omaha	1,894,700	2,051,600
St. Louis	2,003,900	2,067,000
St. Joseph	1,395,400	1,994,300
Sioux City	936,500	1,102,600
Totals	14,205,595	16,616,075

SHEEP.

Chicago	3,558,533	3,457,466
Kansas City	1,407,000	1,384,700
Omaha	1,839,600	1,771,200
St. Louis	683,900	591,000
St. Joseph	555,000	526,400
Sioux City	55,400	37,800
Totals	8,099,433	7,768,566

BRITISH MEAT FOOD PRICES.

Consul-General John L. Griffiths of London has prepared a review of prices of the leading necessities of life in Great Britain in which he says that, with the exception of mutton and pork, the prices of meat were higher in 1908 than in 1907. The following examples of prices cover meat products:

	—Cents per pound.—		
	1906.	1907.	1908.
Beef, English	10.7	11.1	11.7
Beef, American	10.3	11.0	11.6
Veal	14.1	14.8	15.0
Mutton, English	15.4	15.4	15.0
Lamb, English	19.0	19.0	19.8
Pork, English	13.3	12.8	12.0
Bacon, Irish	14.6	14.0	13.9

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions on hand at various important centers at the end of October show a heavy falling off in pork, cut meats and lard as compared to a month ago, and a still heavier decrease when compared to stocks a year ago at this time. Cellars are bare and the trade is doing a strictly hand-to-mouth business, according to the figures and general knowledge of the situation. The situation is commented on in The National Provisioner's market reviews in another part of this issue.

A synopsis of official reports of stocks at the chief centers shows the following situation, comparing present stocks with those of a month ago and a year ago:

	Pork, Bbls.		
	Oct. 31, 1909.	Sept. 30, 1909.	Oct. 31, 1908.
Chicago	30,400	35,065	43,066
Kansas City	1,712	1,079	1,801
Omaha	485	1,055	670
St. Joseph	285	865	770
Milwaukee	1,109	1,514	1,771
Total	33,991	39,378	48,038

	Lard, Tons.		
	Oct. 31, 1909.	Sept. 30, 1909.	Oct. 31, 1908.
Chicago	19,712	41,130	59,252
Kansas City	7,050	9,159	15,752
Omaha	1,656	1,978	2,800
St. Joseph	2,404	3,285	2,771
Milwaukee	1,651	2,615	3,618
Total	31,873	58,147	84,193

	Cut Meats, Lbs.		
	Oct. 31, 1909.	Sept. 30, 1909.	Oct. 31, 1908.
Chicago	38,170,185	51,604,230	58,505,248
Kansas City	22,678,900	23,503,400	37,715,400
Omaha	11,039,353	16,749,425	13,727,454
St. Joseph	11,138,049	12,971,118	18,986,180
Milwaukee	6,445,787	8,670,637	11,919,511
Total	89,472,276	113,298,830	140,853,793

(Detailed reports on page 16.)

LONDON GETS AUSTRALIAN BEEF.

It was stated in London dispatches this week that after many unsuccessful attempts to bring chilled beef from Australia and New Zealand in good condition, a consignment has just arrived from Queensland by the steamer Marathon which bore the voyage well. It brought good prices in the London market. This is heralded as an important happening, as such shipments when developed are likely to affect important interests in the United States and Argentina.

MEDALS FOR MEAT PRODUCTS.

Among the awards at the recent Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle were two silver medals and one gold medal received by the Walla Walla Meat & Cold Storage Co., of Walla Walla, Wash., for the display which it made of its products at the Exposition.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

(Continued from preceding page.)

Detailed reports are as follows:

Chicago.		Oct. 31, 1909.	Oct. 31, 1908.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '09, bbls.	169	45	
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '08, to Oct. 1, '09, bbls.	17,023	28,910	
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '07, to Oct. 1, '08, bbls.	750		
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	12,458	14,111	
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '09, tcs.	3,340	3,416	
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, '08, to Oct. 1, '09, tcs.	6,250	42,920	
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, '08, tcs.	1		
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	10,121	12,916	
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, '09, lbs.	444,281	2,157,610	
Made previous to Oct. 1, '09, lbs.	2,135,009	3,351,103	
Short clear middles, lbs.	78,858	500	
Extra S. C. middles, made since Oct. 1, '09, lbs.	432,848	451,619	
Made previous to Oct. 1, '09, lbs.	24,929	7,335	
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	318,662	1,170,750	
Long clear middles, lbs.	1,162		
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	150,394	328,441	
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	718,104	543,459	
S. P. hams, lbs.	13,710,764	20,147,189	
D. S. bellies, lbs.	7,164,659	6,767,636	
S. P. bellies, lbs.	3,058,510	5,321,653	
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	2,434,451	6,739,275	
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.			
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	4,659,267	6,664,568	
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	2,838,287	4,854,110	
Total cut meats, lbs.	38,170,185	58,505,248	

*In storage tanks and tierces.

Movement of Product.

Received.		Oct., 1909.	Oct., 1908.
Pork, bbls.	391	531	
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	2,419,355	4,083,210	
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	19,210,624	22,222,636	
Live hogs, number	424,137	689,829	

Shipped.

		Oct., 1909.	Oct., 1908.
Pork, bbls.	17,405	19,059	
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	20,919,200	37,702,561	
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	65,325,002	75,372,729	
Live hogs, number	34,030	48,144	
Dressed hogs, number	1,612	6,320	
Average weight of hogs received October, 227 lbs.; October, 1908, 207 lbs.; October, 1907, 235 lbs.			

Kansas City.

		Oct. 30, 1909.	Oct. 31, 1908.
Mess pork, bbls.	119	84	
Other kinds pork, lbs.	1,593	1,717	
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	4,154	9,003	
Other kinds lard, tcs.	2,896	6,749	
Short rib middles, lbs.	448,700	1,469,600	
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	451,200	375,600	
Short clear middles, lbs.		455,900	
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	1,139,900	1,290,400	
Long clear middles, lbs.	149,500	15,100	
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	674,200	1,614,200	
D. S. bellies, lbs.	2,313,600	3,267,600	
S. P. shoulder, lbs.	131,800	169,400	
S. P. hams, lbs.	8,819,700	15,706,000	
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,300,700	3,046,000	
S. P. Calif. hams, lbs.	1,452,200	3,633,700	
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,177,500	2,832,300	
Other cut meats, lbs.	2,619,900	3,839,600	
Total cut meats, lbs.	22,678,900	37,715,400	

Live Hogs.

		Oct., 1909.	Oct., 1908.
Received	280,106	376,783	
Shipped	34,260	20,486	
Driven out	251,235	360,349	
Average weight, lbs.	194	181	

St. Joseph.

		Oct. 30, 1909.	Oct. 31, 1908.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '09, bbls.	4	15	
Made previous to Oct. 1, '09, bbls.		10	
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	281	705	
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, '09, tcs.	1,185	853	
P. S. lard made previous to Oct. 1, '09, tcs.		700	
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	1,219	1,218	
Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '09, lbs.	109,000	1,551,606	
Made previous to Oct. 1, '09, lbs.	335,000	51,000	
Short clear middles, lbs.	67,887	457,958	
Extra S. C. middles made since Oct. 1, '09, lbs.	51,701	206,000	
Made previous to Oct. 1, '09, lbs.	76,000		
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	185,862	11,507	
Long clear middles, lbs.		118,024	
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	45,000	1,183,056	
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	3,993,500	6,561,450	
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	27,500	112,700	
style			
Dry salt bellies, lbs.	1,397,734	1,736,560	
S. P. bellies, lbs.	702,400	1,799,400	
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	539,000	1,523,200	
S. P. long clear shoulders, lbs.		19,200	
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	1,519,500	1,698,700	
Other cut meats, lbs.	2,087,965	1,955,824	
Total cut meats, lbs.	11,138,049	18,986,180	

Omaha.

		Oct. 30, 1909.	Oct. 31, 1908.
Mess pork, bbls.	17	21	
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	468	649	
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	161	1,309	
Other kinds lard, tcs.	1,495	1,491	
Short rib middles, lbs.	149,304	307,746	
Short clear middles, lbs.	33,084	126,555	
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	496,142	339,550	
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	133,104	321,258	
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	133,376	166,887	
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	12,135	13,993	
S. P. hams, lbs.	4,251,897	5,912,022	
D. S. bellies, lbs.	1,320,347	1,369,497	
S. P. bellies, lbs.	717,845	1,026,604	
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	675,413	1,410,715	
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,185,285	1,935,341	
Other cut meats, lbs.	931,423	797,286	
Total cut meats, lbs.	11,039,355	13,727,454	

Milwaukee.

		Oct. 30, 1909.	Oct. 31, 1908.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, bbls.		392	
Mess pork, winter packer, bbls.	27		
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	1,082	1,379	
Prime steam lard, contract, tcs.	242	980	
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	809	1,259	
Short rib middles, lbs.	1,078,317	1,265,067	
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	400,963	402,332	
Short clear middles, lbs.		38,985	
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	349,567	97,116	
Long clear middles, lbs.		24,928	
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	65,000	241,959	
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	19,030	180,300	
S. P. hams, lbs.	1,163,800	3,094,900	
D. S. bellies, lbs.	826,514	1,263,341	
S. P. bellies, lbs.	502,538	1,070,311	
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	293,200	868,300	
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	718,200	832,300	
Other cut meats, lbs.	1,029,658	2,557,472	
Total cut meats, lbs.	6,445,787	11,919,511	

Live Hogs.

		Oct., 1909.	Oct., 1908.
Received	124,094	155,464	
Shipped	3,015	367	
Driven out	120,944	155,760	
Average weight, lbs.	212	197	

		Oct., 1909.	Oct., 1908.
Receipts	99,614	185,301	
Shipments	34,073	55,060	

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on November 1, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1909. Nov. 1.	1909 Oct. 1	1908 Oct. 1	1908 Nov. 1	1907 Nov. 1	1906 Nov. 1
Liverpool and Manchester	12,000	20,000	16,000	14,000	12,500	7,500
Other British ports	7,000	10,000	10,000	13,000	12,000	8,000
Hamburg	5,000	10,000	11,000	10,000	16,000	30,000
Bremen	1,000	1,500	2,500	1,500	1,500	2,500
Berlin	1,500	5,000	1,000	3,000	9,000	3,000
Baltic ports	8,500	15,000	10,500	9,000	13,500	15,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	1,500	2,500	700	2,000	4,000	3,000
Antwerp	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,500
French ports	175	250	2,500	1,000	2,500	1,000
Italian and Spanish ports	100	250	500	500	500	500
Total in Europe	38,775	67,000	56,700	56,000	74,500	72,000
Afloat for Europe	38,000	30,000	55,000	62,500	45,000	65,000
Total in Europe and afloat	76,775	97,000	111,700	118,500	119,500	137,000
Chicago prime steam	9,591	27,094	83,469	42,920	44,826	27,196
Chicago other kinds	10,121	14,036	14,440	12,916	9,470	7,642
East St. Louis	150	300	3,200	1,800	None	1,000
Kansas City	7,050	9,159	19,345	15,752	10,075	4,328
Omaha	1,656	1,978	3,613	2,800	1,575	737
New York	***	***	4,300	None	4,130	3,962
Milwaukee	1,051	1,146	1,341	2,239	6,366	1,163
South St. Joseph	†2,404	4,500	5,000	5,000	2,497	3,154
Total tierces	108,798	155,213	246,408	201,927	198,439	186,182

†Estimated.

***New York Produce Exchange discontinued reporting stocks.

ENLIGHTENING THE SUSPICIOUS.

The Chamber of Commerce of Hamburg, Germany, recently requested the New York Chamber of Commerce to furnish it with a statement regarding the operation of the meat inspection law of the United States. "The authorities here," said the letter of the Hamburg Chamber, "have taken exception to casks with lard and other animal fats from the United States, imported here, with the mark 'inedible.' An examination has not caused any trouble so far, but the undersigned Chamber of Commerce considers it important to be fully informed as to the meaning of this designation in order to prevent any impediment in the importation of goods so marked as far as possible."

This letter was sent to the State Department at Washington with a request for an official interpretation. The State Department obtained from the Secretary of Agriculture the following statement, which it transmitted to the New York Chamber:

"The law known as the Meat Inspection Act, approved June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 674), prohibits the shipment of interstate and export commerce, meat and meat food products which have not been inspected and passed by this department and which are so marked, the only exception being in the case of establishments operated by farmers, retail butchers, or retail dealers supplying their customers.

"There are large quantities of greases made from animal matter obtained from the refuse in the slaughtering of inspected and passed animals, from condemned animals and from uninspected animals; also from animals which have been inspected and passed and the fats from which have lost their identity. These greases are prepared for various uses in the arts, such as soap making, extracting the oil for illuminating purposes, in leather tanning, etc.

"It has been shown that to denature these greases by the use of coloring matter and odoriferous substances such as carbolic acid and kerosene, would greatly injure their value for use in the arts, and in some instances would absolutely prohibit their use for legitimate purposes. To obviate these objections the regulations of the department require that the packages shall be marked so as to indicate the character of the contents which is done by using the word 'inedible.' When such products are intended for export the following additional provisions are required:

"Regulation 25, Section 6. When inedible grease, inedible tallow, or inedible stearin derived from cattle, sheep, swine, or goats, is offered for export, the collectors of customs, under instructions from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, will require an affidavit from the exporter that the products to be exported are inedible and are not intended for food purposes."

"Therefore, no such products bearing the word 'inedible' should be considered as fit for human food, and I beg that you so advise your correspondent."

THE CENSUS QUESTION.

The general schedule which will be used in the Federal Census of Manufacturers for the calendar year 1909 has been formulated, and about 700,000 printed copies have been ordered by Census Director E. Dana Durand. The schedule is smaller and simpler than the ones upon which the 1900 and 1905 censuses of manufacturers were taken. It has less than half as many spaces for entries as the others. The tendency to overburden the schedule with inquiries seems to have been prevented. The thirteen principal questions are, briefly: First, a description of the estab-

lishment; second, time in operation and hours worked; third, capital invested; fourth, salaried employees; fifth, wage-earners, including pieceworkers, on the pay roll December 15, 1909, distinguishing men, women, and children; sixth, wage-earners, including pieceworkers, employed on the 15th day of each month, without distinction of sex or age; seventh, salary and wage payments; eighth, materials, mill supplies, and fuel; ninth, miscellaneous expenses; tenth, products; eleventh, power; twelfth, fuel; and thirteenth, remarks. The general schedule, beginning shortly after January 1, 1910, will be circulated among the manufacturers throughout the country by the special agents, of whom about 1,600 will be appointed from the successful applicants at the test examination, to be held November 3.

The Director, on the first page of the schedule, makes the statement that the census is taken in conformity with the act of Congress approved July 2, 1909, and that reports are required on this schedule for all establishments that were in operation during any portion of the year ending December 31, 1909, although the statistics may pertain to the business year which most nearly conforms to the calendar year. He calls attention to the fact that the law makes it obligatory upon every manufacturer to furnish census data, but declares that all answers will be held absolutely confidential. No publication will be made in the Census reports disclosing the name or operations of individual establishments in any particular. He cites a provision detailing the punishment for any employee publishing or communicating any information coming into his possession.

The schedule states that amounts and values are to be obtained from book accounts, if such accounts are available.

BOOMING A PACKING ENTERPRISE.

One way of starting a new packing enterprise was illustrated last week at Enid, Okla., when ground was broken for the plant of the People's Packing Company at that place. The company is capitalized for a sum sufficient to establish a million-dollar enterprise, and the public is offered an opportunity to subscribe. To get the plant the city of Enid had to pledge a cash bonus, and to raise this amount a lot sale was planned, the proceeds to be applied to the bonus.

The mayor of Enid declared a holiday, and 10,000 people attended the ground-breaking on the site of the proposed plant. Addresses were delivered by Charles Daugherty, State Commissioner of Labor; Justice Furman of the State Criminal Court of Appeals, and J. Y. Callahan, of Enid, one of the promoters of the company and a former Congressman.

The exercises were held on the plant site in East Enid, two miles from the city. The day had been declared a holiday by Mayor McKenzie, and many business houses were closed. The object of the gathering primarily was to sell lots in the industrial company's addition to raise the necessary bonus offered by the city. Several hundred lots were sold and the wife of a rural mail carrier drew the \$1,000 prize lot offered.

There may be plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

J. C. DOLD HEADS DOLD COMPANY.

At a meeting of the directors of the Jacob Dold Packing Company this week, Vice-President J. C. Dold was elected president of the company, to succeed his father, the late Jacob Dold. Mr. Dold has been the active head of the company's interests for some time. He was only last month elected a director of the American Meat Packers' Association, and is one of its most prominent workers. In commenting on the prospective selection of Mr. J. C. Dold as president of his company, the Buffalo Live Stock Record said in a recent issue:

In live stock circles there appears to be but little doubt that Mr. J. C. Dold, vice-president and general manager of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, will succeed his father as the head of the company. And the opinion prevails generally among those who watch the trend of affairs in live stock matters that he will continue to show in the future, as he has in the past, a management that means even greater things for this already important company in the meat packing business of the country.

That Mr. J. C. Dold is fit, both naturally and by the close and thorough study he has given the business, can not be denied. With full experience, having familiarized himself with each department of the trade and with sufficient of the enterprise and push, there is every reason to believe that the company's business will be enlarged and that other plants will be constructed. Already it has been stated that the company will contemplate the erection of a plant at some point in the Southwest, probably at Fort Worth or Dallas, possibly the first named city, which is regarded as the important packinghouse center of that section of the country. Mr. Dold is familiar with conditions in the Southwest, having been located at Kansas City as the company's representative and having studied carefully the situation.

Mr. Dold was born in Buffalo and has resided here continuously, with the exception of the few years in Kansas City, where he was in charge of the company's plant. Upon his return about eight years ago he devoted all of his business ability to the upbuilding of the meat business, and during this time the capacity of their plant has been more than doubled. They now have a capacity of 12,000 hogs, 1,500 cattle and 2,000 sheep weekly, and have under course of construction new chill rooms which will enable them to kill 21,000 hogs per week.

The growth of the Dold business is the outcome of liberal business and public spirited policy. This company has been in business in Buffalo for over forty years, and is one of the largest employers of labor in western New York, employing around 1,000 men.

MEXICAN MEATS TO ENGLAND.

Consul Joseph G. Stephens reports that the Kronprinzessin Cecilie of the Hamburg-American Line, which arrived at Plymouth, England, on October 4, inaugurated a new traffic. In addition to passengers the vessel landed 84 tons of frozen and salted meat from Mexico, consigned to a London firm. It consisted of 156 quarters of chilled beef and 305 cases of salted meat, chiefly bacon and hams. The shipment was reported to be in the best of condition.

The importers anticipate considerable development in the shipments from Mexico, which are to reach Plymouth once a month, and will, with the direct shipments from Australia, New Zealand and the Argentine, form an additional source of competition with the imports from the United States.

Watch page 48 for business openings.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Northwestern Fertilizer Company of Illinois has dissolved.

Armour & Company have opened a new branch house at El Dorado, Ark.

The Goshen Fertilizer Company of Goshen, Ind., has filed articles of dissolution.

Armour & Company have let contract for the erection of their branch at Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Canon Oil and Fertilizer Company, Canon, Ga., will increase capacity of mill one to two presses.

The slaughter house, bone and cattle house belonging to A. Sternler at Bradenville, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

Fire completely destroyed the soap and tallow plant belonging to Chas. Bardeen at Greenfield, N. Y., on October 27.

The Booster Soap Company, Denison, Tex., has been incorporated by H. A. Johnson, H. C. Smith and G. M. Browder. Capital stock, \$10,000.

Cohn & Lehman, poultry dealers at 428 East 105th street, New York City, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$36,800.

A contract has been closed by Morris & Company for 8,000,000 brick to be used in the construction of their new plant at Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Springfield Abattoir Company, Springfield, O., has been organized with a capital of \$10,000, by G. W. Adams, J. German, G. German and others.

The Mansfield Oil and Fertilizer Com-

pany, Mansfield, Ark., has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by E. Holcomb, J. P. Ellis and D. Hogan.

The Ocala Fertilizer Company, Ocala, Fla., has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by J. M. Meffert, J. K. Christian, W. D. Carn and J. H. Taylor.

George A. Hormet & Company, have opened their handsome new plant, which has been erected on property purchased by them at Fifth street near Third avenue, N. Austin, Minn.

The Morton-Gregson packing plant, at Nebraska City, Neb., which has been closed down for some time past making repairs, has reopened and will operate with a full force throughout the winter.

Rumsey, Moore & Company, Peoria, Ill., have been incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock to deal in cattle, hogs, grain, etc. W. H. Perrine, P. M. Bunch and H. A. Rumsey are the incorporators.

The Atlantic Oil and Fertilizer Company has purchased the plant of the No. Georgia Fertilizer Company at Rome, Ga. The capacity of the plant is to be greatly increased by new additions and machinery.

Paul Fischer & Co., New York City, N. Y., have incorporated with a capital stock of \$9,000 to deal in provisions, eggs, etc. P. Fischer, 221 Garden street, Hoboken, N. J., J. A. Matthews, 524 West 151st street, and U. Cybulsky, 38 2nd avenue, are the incorporators.

The Bay State Leather Company, Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$400,000. President T. A. Wyman, Hyde Park, The Columbia Cotton Oil and Provision Company, Alexandria, Va., has increased its maximum capital stock from \$300,000 to \$450,000, and placing minimum at \$1,000 instead of \$100,000.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT AIDS A TRUST.

Cable advices from Berlin this week state that a bill aimed at the American fertilizing and packing companies, which recently succeeded in smashing the German potash trust and causing a sweeping reduction in prices, has been framed with the approval of the Prussian Minister of Finance, and will be introduced at the next session of the Reichstag. The measure provides for export duties high enough to equalize the difference between the prices demanded by German potash producers and those which American purchasers intend to pay.

Among German business men not immediately interested in the potash industry fear is expressed that the proposed legislation will have the effect of inviting reprisals from the American Government, and will place serious obstacles in the way of tariff negotiations. As Prussia and the other German States engaged in the industry are supporting the measure, however, its enactment seems probable.

ARMOUR IN FRUIT CANNING.

It was reported this week from Maryland that Armour interests were looking over the ground there with a view to the establishment of an experimental fruit packing and preserving plant. It is said that if the first season's work is a success the company will establish a large plant for the preserving of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and other small fruit.

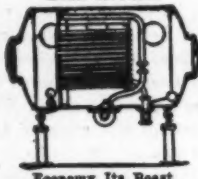
See page 48 for bargains.

ASPHALT MASTIC AND ASPHALT—MIXTURES AND QUOTATIONS

MATERIALS	Cost, sq. ft. 1½ in. thick	Cost per sq. ft. per year	Cost per sq. ft. per year	QUOTATIONS	Per Ton	
	Cents	Cents	Cents		Net weight	Gross weight
"Wasatch" Mastic in Blocks, Grit and Asphalt	10.2	1.02		A "Wasatch" Mastic in Blocks	\$16.75	
"Wasatch" Pulverized, Asphalt and Grit	9.2	.92		Made of our genuine "Wasatch" Asphaltic Lime Rock obtained from our own mines in Utah.		
"Pioneer" Mastic in Blocks, Grit and Asphalt	8.		1.6	Note.—"Wasatch" is a very superior asphaltic lime rock and equal if not superior to the famous Neuchâtel, which for 30 or 40 years has been used with extraordinary success abroad. "Wasatch" is richer in bitumen and runs more uniform.	12.25	
"Pioneer" Asphalt, Grit and Dust	5.1		1.02	B "Pioneer" No. 882 Mastic in Blocks		\$17.50
		Guaranteed 10 years	Guaranteed 5 years	Made of our Pure Asphalt, Limestone Dust and Grit.		
The above mixes have been found to give good results, particularly the "Wasatch." We shall be glad to submit our idea of mixes for rooms of different temperatures, etc.				C "Pioneer" Pure Asphalt No. 983		
				A Pure Asphalt, melting point about 1000° F. Specially adapted for floors in cold temperatures.		
				Note.—This material can be used either as a flux in manipulating "A" and "B," or in making up straight Mastic ready for the floor.		20.25
				D "Pioneer" Pure Asphalt No. 933		
				A Pure Asphalt, melting point about 2080° F. Specially adapted for all floors except where subjected to freezing temperature. This can be used as a flux, etc., same as "C."	20.00	
				E Pulverized "Wasatch" Asphaltic Lime Rock		
				Shipped in sacks. To be mixed on job with Grit and Limestone Dust and our Pure Asphalt No. 933.		
				Note remarks under "A" as to the superior character of "Wasatch" asphaltic lime rock.		
				Note.—We will make lower prices against firm contracts.		

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A PROMISING INDICATION

There is not much in the existing situation in the livestock market to cheer or console either the meat packer or the meat consumer. High meat prices are a bogie to both. The packer would be as pleased to see them come down as the consumer, for it would make operating and selling conditions much more satisfactory to him. But with 6 to 9 cent cattle and 8 cent hogs—not forgetting the constant menace of heavy loss through Government condemnations—the packer sees little light ahead.

With raw material costing what it does, and products selling during the past year at comparatively low figures, the Executive Committee of the American Meat Packers' Association could justifiably say in its report to the late convention: "It naturally follows that where our raw material is high

priced the products must go up in proportion, and we think it is our duty to the public to explain this situation."

In his recent public statement accounting for high meat cost Secretary of Agriculture Wilson called attention to the situation in livestock supply and indicated that there could be no adequate relief until the American farmer enlarged his production of meat animals. Recent and existing high livestock markets should certainly prove an inducement to livestock breeders and feeders to increase their production.

It has been said that the day of the range cattleman has passed, and that the ranges are being cut up into farms. It is to these farms that optimists have looked for a good part of the hoped-for increase in livestock supplies. It is possible that an indication in this direction is afforded by the marketing of range cattle this fall. A Chicago authority calls attention to the fact that the run of rangers this fall has deceived everybody, and instead of being from 25 to 40 per cent. below last year, it has been only about 1 per cent. less. High prices have been an inducement, but it is said there has been another noticeable feature, and that is the increase of small shipments from range territory.

The small farmer and livestock raiser is filling the gap left by the range cattleman. The trouble up to date is that while he may maintain something like normal volume of marketing, the quality is deficient. The consumptive demand is for good beef; wholesalers find the grassy stuff a drug on the market. While there may be an ample supply of that kind of stuff, as long as good so-called "native" beef is scarce, just so long will price conditions remain much as they are. It is encouraging to learn of the growth of small shipments from Western territory, but until the Western rancher takes up livestock feeding, particularly beef production, as a science, the meat price problem will remain in a very great measure unremedied.

A SAMPLE MARE'S NEST

The latest attempt to discredit Government meat inspection and modern packinghouse methods, referred to briefly last week, hardly merits further notice. And yet there were some particularly foolish features about this silly attempt of a misguided woman sensationalist to attract public attention which may be commented on as characteristic of the method and manner of all muckrakers. Misstatement and misconstruction are the chief characteristics of the output of this fraternity, and in the instance referred to they are seen in full bloom.

For example, the feminine muckraker who was so summarily sat upon by the American

Public Health Association at Richmond, Va., presented as one of the chief "proofs" of her charges photographic copies of letters sent out to Government inspectors by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington. She claimed that these letters were secret instructions in violation of the publicly-announced meat inspection regulations. They were her trump card, but like most muckrakers' trump cards, they were valueless when it came to a show-down of facts.

These letters were taken from the "Service Announcements" issued regularly by the Bureau of Animal Industry to Government inspectors. Every packer having Government inspection receives copies of these "Service Announcements," and their contents are printed regularly in the columns of The National Provisioner. They are certainly no secret to the trade, and the very fact that this feminine meddler thought them such indicates just how much she actually knows about what she was attempting to "expose."

The Standard Dictionary defines "mare's nest" as "a discovery that at first seems important, but turns out to be a fraud or hoax." Which is a very appropriate designation for this and other "exposures" these people make from time to time concerning the packing-house industry.

BACKWOODS MEAT LOGIC

A reader of the Baltimore American cannot understand why meats are so high. He does not believe that demand exceeds supply, for "production exceeds consumption in every line of industry?" Since he says so, so it must be. And he points to our meat exports as proof! He does not believe meat is high because of the high cost of corn, for he says corn fed to beef cattle "has scarcely a market value." Indeed, so it would appear, since corn sold from the crib has yielded the farmer such a quick profit that he has not bothered to put it into cattle. That good fat cattle are scarce and prime beef is high is an inevitable consequence.

But funnier than all the rest is this critic's comment on high hogs. Listen: "Hog raisers have extensive pastures, where the animals subsist on acorns, chestnuts, chinquapins, roots, etc. Under this condition there would possibly not be required an expense of more than \$1 a head of grain food to fit them for slaughter. Therefore, considering the economic use of almost the entire animal, we are perplexed to know why the flesh products should advance 300 per cent. in the past three years."

Acorns, chinquapins, chestnuts—yes, chestnuts! That's it; if we only had enough chestnuts we'd soon realize that long-dreamed-of millennium of the pork packer—the day of the four-cent hog!

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

DISPOSING OF HOG HAIR.

A slaughterer who has had trouble in attempting to dry his hog hair for sale writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I have tried to dispose of my hogs' hair by drying in an open field, but complaints have been made of the smell. How can I dispose of this product to the best advantage otherwise than by drying?

The best disposition of hog's hair is often a vexed question. If the hair is to be dried, hair fields are frequently condemned by the authorities as a nuisance. As in your case, the necessity of disposing of the hair to the next best advantage presents itself to the packer. Several schemes have been tried to quickly remove the cuticle and other objectionable matter from the hair, with but indifferent success.

Tanking seems to be the most satisfactory disposition. This is effected under pressure. Forty pounds of steam for eight hours is necessary to practically dissolve the hair to permit of its being mixed with tankage. There is no grease resulting from this process, but the dissolved hair contains 17 per cent. of ammonia, which is a very acceptable item to mix with the regular fertilizers, usually with tankage.

To burn hair is to invite trouble with the authorities also. Wet hair runs, say, 2 3/4 to 3 1/4 lbs. per hog, and dried hair about 1 lb. per hog. The demand for hogs' hair is good, but only the very large handlers of raw hair have the facilities for its quick and successful manipulation.

One chemist tried the effect of mixing hog stomach linings—that part containing the pepsin extracted by manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations with raw hair, with the idea of dissolving the cuticle, but while the experiment was partially successful, it was too slow and expensive. Consequently the idea was abandoned.

A good cinder bed is desirable for a hair field, and it should be so arranged that there is every opportunity for water to drain away quickly. The stench from a hair field is very pronounced and extraordinarily far-reaching, especially when the hair is being disturbed.

HANDLING BEEF CASINGS.

An inquirer writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please tell me how to handle beef middles from the bullock and turn them into a marketable article for shipment. How should they be measured and packed, and what will be the yield per bullock?

Beef middles should be well fattened and freed from dirt, and no holes left in any piece larger than a nickel. After the middles are fattened with a knife place in vat of warm water and after taking therefrom scrape on a board, thus removing every particle of fat left from the first scraping. All middles should be inspected as to size and holes by blowing, then measured into sets around pegs 3 feet apart, eleven times around, making approximately 66 feet, which length is necessary to guarantee 57 feet out of salt.

No set should contain over five pieces, and no piece should be under three feet. When wide or narrow middles are selected the size of the wide should be not less than 2 1/4 inches in the middle of the casing. Properly selected and including twenty per cent. of salt a set should weigh 6 1/2 to 7 pounds.

Narrow middles should not measure more than two inches, three feet from fat end of casing, and should be packed not less than 135 sets to the tierce, and as much more as possible. Pack what are left, after packing wide and narrow selections, as mediums 112 to 120 sets per tierce. "Stump middles," pieces 15 inches long and over, are not measured into sets.

When casings are to be used they should be soaked and turned in warm water hot enough to clean well, then wiped dry and returned when they are ready for filling. They are used for bologna and summer sausage, and will stuff around 30 pounds of meat, to the pound of casings. Middles run from 20 to 30 feet per bullock.

HOG PRODUCT MANUFACTURING COST.

The cost of production of the products of the hog varies considerably according to conditions. If the plant makes much English meats, for instance, there is much more lard, hence more tierces are necessary. Also there are the boxes to be considered and the borax used in shipping. There are incidental expenses, fuel, insurance, ice, labor, rent, salt, etc., and telegraph, interest, etc., are also among the items to be considered. Perhaps \$1.50 per hog would roughly cover the cost.

GLUE FILTRATION METHODS.

In the filtration of glue liquor the bleached cotton which comes from England (and is evidently a waste and otherwise useless article) pressed in cakes, and which has to be broken up, picked and pulverized before it can be used, is a dismal failure. The best satisfaction gained in filtering glue liquor is through a light drill next to the corrugations and woolen blankets. These materials may be purchased through any of our supply houses.

PITHY POINTS FOR PACKERS.

There are 7,480 gallons in a cubic foot.

Hot water will dissolve 2.78 pounds of boracic acid per gallon.

Prime wide bung guts (hog) should run 3 feet in length and export wide 4 feet 6 inches.

Lard pails weigh as follows: 50s, 2 1/2 lbs.; 30s, 1 lb. 11 ozs.; 20s, 1 lb. 10 ozs.; 10s, 1 lb.; 5s, 9 1/2 ozs.; and 3s, 7 1/2 ozs. Taking 3s as a basis, and allowing for expense of tins, labor, etc., and adding two cents per pound to the loose lard value, there is a gain of three cents per pound in favor of lard put up in 3s as against bulk lard.

Watch page 48 for bargains.

DIXON'S PIPE-JOINT COMPOUND

for all screw and flange connections. Makes thoroughly tight joints, but allows the joints to be unmade at any time without damage to tools or fittings. Write for free sample.

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Cudahy Packing Co.,	-	-	14 "	Consol.-Rendering Co.,	-	-	10 "
Morris & Co.,	-	-	7 "	American Glue Co.,	-	-	7 "
Others,			-	80 Equipments			

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It is the most exhaustive treatise on the subject of cork insulation thus far published, and as such, will prove of interest to engineers, architects and all who are concerned with refrigeration in any of its numerous applications.

THIS new book contains much information never published heretofore, accumulated through years of practical experience. The results of an extended series of tests, determining the heat transmission of corkboard of various forms, mineral



wool block, wood pulp board, brick, concrete, etc., the results of moisture absorption tests, fire tests, structural strength tests, of tests to determine the efficiency of the bond between corkboard and concrete—here are given in detail for the first time.

Specifications for erecting Nonpareil Corkboard, with drawings to scale, covering every standard type of construction; service details—the proper thickness of insulation to install; methods of manufacture, factory facilities, shipping weights, freight rates, etc., combine to make this publication a reference book of material value.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Osterdock, Ia.—The Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Co., incorporated by J. J. Clefish, J. C. Waters, S. P. Penholder and others.

Norfolk, Va.—E. B. Ives, H. C. Irving and L. Penerstein have incorporated the Diggs Ice Cream Company with \$10,000 capital stock.

Kewanee, Ill.—The Transfer Ice and Fuel Company has been incorporated by E. W. Smith, A. B. Williamson and R. H. Whipple. Capital, \$20,000.

Chappaqua, N. Y.—The Chappaqua Co-operative Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by C. E. Thompson, E. C. Lanney and E. T. Fox.

Scottsville, Va.—The Scottsville Creamery Association has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by D. H. Pitts, D. A. Langhorne, S. R. Gault and W. S. Dorner. Shepherdstown, W. Va.—The Johnson-Muller Company, has been organized to establish an ice and cold-storage plant. F. L. Johnson and J. H. Miller are the organizers.

Pleasant Plains, N. Y.—C. Warner, H. Winke, and W. J. Penton have incorporated the Westfield Hygeia Ice Company with \$50,

000 capital stock. A 30 ton plant will be erected.

Memphis, Tenn.—A. J. Hoadley, W. J. Hoadley, T. J. McAvoy and others have incorporated the Hoadley Ice Cream Company with a capital stock of \$350,000. The company will take over and enlarge the old plant of the Hoadley Ice Cream Company.

ICE NOTES.

Monticello, Fla.—S. M. McCall will establish an ice plant here.

Manchester, Ia.—The Dairy City Creamery Company's plant has been damaged by fire. Bridgeton, N. J.—A large icehouse belonging to S. M. Ogden has been destroyed by fire.

Bradford, Pa.—The plant of the Bradford Ice Company has been purchased by William Barnsdall, Jr.

Geneva, N. Y.—The Geneva Brewing Company it is reported will engage in the manufacture of ice.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—W. C. Bailey, Abilene, Tex., contemplates establishing a cold storage plant.

Cleveland, O.—The Windermere Ice Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent.

Plainfield, Wis.—The Bancroft Creamery plant near this place which was burned last month will be rebuilt.

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Salt Lake City, Utah—W. Thalman of Pittsburg, contemplates establishing a 50-ton ice and cold-storage plant.

Ogden, Utah—The creamery plant belonging to O. B. Madsen has been destroyed by fire. It will be rebuilt at once.

Hibbing, Minn.—R. M. Pritchard has purchased land on which he will begin at once the erection of a modern creamery plant.

Bellville, Tex.—The citizens of this town are agitating the establishment of a creamery plant to be run in connection with an ice and light plant.

St. Louis, Mo.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Chouteau Avenue Crystal Ice and Cold Storage Company on Nov. 2. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

Charleston, S. C.—T. W. Carroll will erect a new ice plant at the junction of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Southern railroads for the reicing of refrigerator cars.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Independent Ice Company, partially owned by the late J. B. Blank, which has been in the hands of a receiver since last spring, will be sold on the morning of Nov. 10. An order to this effect has been made by Judge McHenry of the district court.

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE TERM EFFICIENCY?

By Peter Neff, Canton, Ohio.
(Concluded from last week.)

A good deal has been said in a recent discussion as to the value of indicator cards in determining the efficiency, and just here I want to say a word in regard to the value of indicator cards in determining anything in regard to the compressor.

It is true that the mere appearance of the card tells nothing, and until you have laid in the adiabatic and isothermal lines, you are not in a position to interpret the card correctly. But I want to add that the indicator card that does not have traced upon it, while on the indicator, the line of suction pressure cannot ordinarily be interpreted correctly.

My attention was particularly called to this in connection with a large amount of indicating which was being done at one time and on which several standard and supposedly correct indicators were used. The results from these indicator cards varied. A connection was made to the indicator cock so that immediately upon closing off from the compressor this connection could be opened and the pressure in the suction pipe just before it entered the compressor brought under the piston of the indicator. The result was rather surprising. The filling line of that card showed above the suction pressure line, manifestly an impossible condition. This did not occur with one indicator, but with several and with certain makes of indicators it was

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impossible to get a true reading. In other words, suppose the compressor was not filling to suction pressure, this error of the indicator, if sealed up, made it appear that the compressor was filling. To indicate the compressor properly requires a first-class indicator and this must be in first-class condition, and I would not give any value to an indicator card that did not show this suction pressure line.

The use of thermometers on both suction and discharge of the compressor is a necessity in the study of compressor performance.

In steam engine practice several efficiencies are recognized. In discussions in regard to engines, the efficiency is usually specified so that it is self-explanatory.

In speaking of engine performance, it is stated: "In the early days of engine testing, it was usual to express the performance of the engine in terms of the number of pounds of coal used per indicated horse power per hour, which was all right if the performance of the whole plant was desired, but as a scientific measure of the performance of the engine itself, it was valueless because it included also the performance of the boilers."

A committee of the Institution of Civil Engineers considered this question and issued a report of which the following are some of the recommendations:

"1. That thermal efficiency as applied to any heat engine should mean the ratio between the heat utilized as work on the piston by that engine and the heat supplied to it.

"2. That the heat utilized be obtained by measuring the indicator diagrams in the usual way."

They then go on to show what degree of temperature of the steam, both live and exhaust, should be taken and gave the standard method adopted, and continue:

"That the ratio between the thermal efficiency of an actual engine and the thermal efficiency of the corresponding standard steam engine of comparison be called the 'efficiency ratio.'

"It is probable that in future steam engine performance will be expressed in terms of thermal units per minute per indicated horse power.

"The theory of efficiency of ideal engines, applying steam or other vapor as the working fluid, is simple and exact, but the results obtained in this case differ usually very widely from those practically reached in the real engine of which it is the representative."

The author then goes on to show that there is "an efficiency of the machine," of "steam of machine," of "engine friction," of "engine and jacket," etc.; that "heat engines

Henry Vogt Machine Co.

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Manufacturers of

Ice and Refrigerating Machinery and Boilers

of whatever class, type or form, simply convert thermal energy into useful dynamic energy, and their efficiency is therefore measured by the ratio of the amount of energy thus rendered available to the quantity of the energy originally supplied for transformation," and compressors simply reverse this order.

Then there is the efficiency of the compressor and combined motive power. You can have a good compressor and a poor engine, or a compressor not so good and a better engine, and the combined results, or the value the purchaser is buying, may be greater in the latter case than in the former. The sooner this society gets down to some basis which will make it plain what is meant by efficiency of refrigerating apparatus, and define the several different efficiencies, the better for all.

There are so many able refrigerating engineers working continually on this subject, that it would take but a short time for them to agree on certain efficiencies and give them their proper name, and thus render to the trade in general and to the refrigerating engineers as a class assistance which those of us who are called upon continually to figure would find a great boon.

At the present time I have no definite suggestions to offer as to what terms should be used, but I feel that the refrigerating apparatus as a whole should have its efficiency rating, as well as the compressor and motive power, and that the compressors alone should have a volumetric efficiency, the method of determining which to be clearly set forth. It will be necessary to have reduction tables carefully worked out for superheated gas and

other conditions, so that the practical operation of a compressor can be reduced to the standard adopted. And I earnestly hope that these matters may be taken up by this society in a thoroughly scientific manner, not hastily; and that after mature deliberation, with practical examples of their working, recommendations be made not only for standards of efficiency, but for other ambiguous expressions; recommendations which will command the respect of the world and assist in placing this branch of engineering upon the high plane where it belongs.

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KANSAS CITY, Co-op. Land & Mercantile Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEXICO CITY, Ernest O. Hensdorf.
NEWARK, F. W. Munn Livery Co. and Brewers' and Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dicks & Son, Ltd.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
PITTSBURGH, Penn. Transfer Co., Ltd., and Mueller & Kusen.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ST. LOUIS, Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
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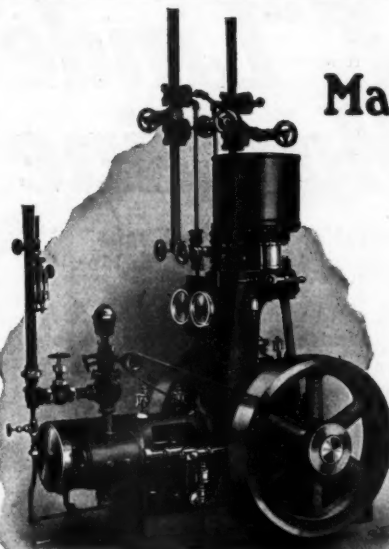
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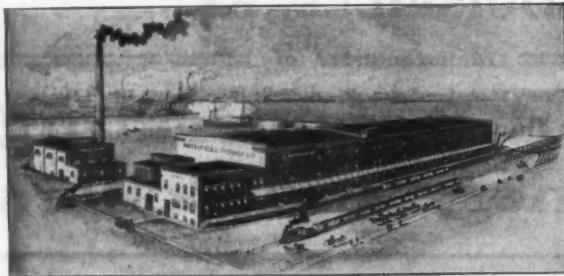
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HIDE DISINFECTION RULES.

Sweeping regulations designed to both facilitate importations of all hides of neat cattle and to safeguard native live stock by requiring certificates of disinfection signed by American consuls have been issued by the Treasury to customs officers and all concerned. They suspend a prohibition in section 12 of the new tariff law, but do not in any way modify or affect any regulations issued under the quarantine laws.

The new regulations direct customs officers to treat hides of neat cattle shipped to the United States without proper disinfection as prohibited importations, and to refuse entry of such hides, including calf skins, hide cuttings and parings, or glue stock, the product of neat cattle shipped from Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands and the countries of North America, including Mexico, except where such entries have been sun dried or arsenic cure or lime dried.

Exception also is made in the case of abattoir hides, the product of Sweden, Norway, New Zealand, Australia and Great Britain, and hides taken from American cattle killed in "lairages" in Great Britain. The disinfection of such hides in this country or their "storage in general order warehouse will not be permitted for the reason that the passage of the diseased hides through the country or their storage with other goods will tend to the dissemination of cattle disease in the United States." The regulations provide that certificates of disinfection must be shown upon entry.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson notified the Treasury Department that Great Britain, Ireland and the Channel Islands and North America, including Mexico, are so far free from contagious infectious diseases of animals that cattle imported therefrom may be imported without danger to live stock in the United States, and that hides of neat cattle might be imported from all parts of the world under proper sanitary regulations. The Department, accordingly, has suspended the prohibition in the new tariff law against neat cattle and their hides, providing, however, for the necessary sanitary regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture as to the cattle and the Treasury as to the hides.

Certificates of disinfection, signed by the American consul for the district from which the hides are shipped, will be required upon the entry of all hides of neat cattle, except hard sun dried and arsenic cured hides from the countries of Europe, Africa, Asia and South America. The regulations provide the methods of disinfection, by sulphur dioxide or with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, except where anthrax is prevalent.

The hides of neat cattle other than sun dried and arsenic cured, the product of the countries already named, they direct, will require disinfection as prescribed in the regulations whenever shipped via the ports of any other country, "and all hides other than sun dried and arsenic dried, the product of any country not named above, is transshipped and actually landed at ports of any of the countries named, must be disinfected as indicated."



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Because it is economical and simple in operation—and never gives trouble—it is a favorite in packinghouses, meat markets, etc.

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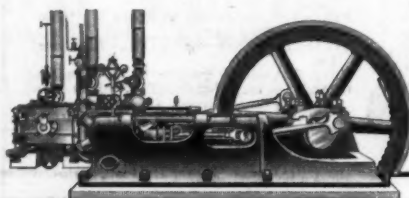
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hog by the cwt.

Prices Continue Upward—New High Records Made—Trade More Active at the Advance—Hog Movement Still Small—Stocks Light—Lard Supplies Decrease Heavily—Meat Stocks Small—Distribution in Excess of the Production.

The past week has shown another strong movement upward in provision values, with sales on a large scale as prices have advanced. The upward movement of values has been due to the growing apprehension that the supply of hogs this winter will be on a very disappointing scale.

The summer packing ended with a very deficient total and a very small stock of product. With the figures somewhat incomplete, the decrease in the summer packing of hogs was a little over 2,150,000 head. This in part was offset by the decrease in exports. The total exports for the packing year ended Nov. 1, were of pork 29,056,400 lbs., a decrease of 2,211,000 lbs. compared with last year, bacon and hams 434,001,967 lbs., decrease 103,936,713 lbs., lard 533,710,488 lbs., decrease 83,582,712 lbs.

The heavy falling off in the export movement was a very fortunate condition, as even as it was the stocks of product were reduced to a very small total. The aggregate supply at Chicago was only 50,640,000 lbs. of all products on Nov. 1, compared with 72,251,000 lbs. a month ago, and 86,833,000 lbs. last year. The Chicago total stocks of all product decrease 21,600,000 lbs. from last month and they show a decrease of 36,191,000 lbs. compared with a year ago. It is evident from these figures that the decrease in

the exports was not sufficient to offset the decrease in the packing for the summer season, let alone the total reduction in the year's packing.

There is every reason to believe that the stocks of product at other centers of accumulation are correspondingly just as small as at Chicago, and this condition is shown in the world's stock of lard, which was published for Nov. 1, showing a decrease in American stocks for the month of 28,225 tcs., and a grand total of only 108,798 tcs., compared with 155,213 tcs., Oct. 1, 201,927 tcs., Nov. 1 last year and 198,439 two years ago.

These very small stocks reflect the very deficient production, not only of animal fats but of meats on the one hand, and the active demand for distribution on the other. With prices so much in excess of last year, the ordinary conclusion would have been that the consumption would have been seriously curtailed. At the end of October, the price of pork was \$9.00 over last year, lard about 3c. a pound over, and ribs about 2c. a pound over. Yet with this very great advance in price compared with last year, the demand for consumption has not been checked sufficiently, so but that there has been a steady falling off in the supplies on hand, and the total amount of product at the opening of the new packing season is extremely deficient.

These conditions have for the past few weeks brought about a distinct change of feeling regarding the winter deliveries and there has been a steady hardening in the winter delivery prices. On the first of September the price of January pork was about \$2 a barrel lower than at present, the price

of January lard about 1c. a pound, and the price of January ribs about 1c. a pound lower than the present prevailing prices. This advance in the winter deliveries reflects the change in feeling regarding the winter packing situation. The price of hogs has fallen off somewhat from the high quotations of the end of September, but recent quotations have been hardening again.

The average price of the past week was about 15c. above the average of the preceding week, and was slightly over \$2 per hundred over last year. The average still continues about \$2 a hundred over the average prices for the corresponding week during the past eight years. The movement of hogs is simply reflected in the price. The average weight of hogs received at the Chicago stock yards during October was somewhat lighter than during September, but was 20 pounds heavier than last year. This change in the average weight is possibly due to the relative cost of feed stuffs. The price of feed stuffs is considerably lower than last year, while the price of hogs is materially over last year, and this condition results in a natural desire to market as much of the feed stuffs as possible at the high price of live stock, rather than at the low price of feed stuffs this year compared with last year.

While there have been no definite estimates recently made regarding the winter supply of hogs for packing purposes, there has been a strong feeling that the supplies will not be as heavy as expected early in the fall, when the trade was counting on a record breaking corn crop, and materially lower prices for corn than those which now prevail.

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Another factor which enters into the situation very materially is the improved trade conditions throughout America and the tremendous business activity. The large number of people at work mean a large increase in the consumption of food stuffs. The South is particularly fortunate this season in the very high prices for cotton and all cotton products, and the Southern consumption of food products is likely to be liberal, while the activity throughout the north in manufacturing and business interests means a large food stuffs consumption ahead of the market.

PORK.—The market is very firm on light supplies. Mess is quoted at \$25.75@26; clear, \$24.50@26.50, and family, \$26@27.

LARD.—Prices are very firm with offering still small. City steam lard, \$12.50; Western, \$12.90, and Middle West, \$12.80@12.90; Continent, \$13.25; South America, \$14; Brazil, kegs, \$15; compound, 10@10½c.

BEEF.—Prices are firm with light trade. Quotations: Family, \$14@14.50; mess, \$11@11.50; extra India mess, \$20.50@21.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, November 3, 1909, were as follows:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 57,750 lbs.;

Bermuda, W. I., 1,505 lbs.; Bristol, England, 12,680 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 6,048 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,609 lbs.; Guantánamo, Cuba, 33,512 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 10,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 189,706 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 64,650 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,594 lbs.; London, England, 16,000 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 958,783 lbs.; Manchester, England, 24,278 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 4,000 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 680 lbs.; Presto, 11,150 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 23,520 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 3,300 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 194,920 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 5,120 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 8,894 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 834 lbs.; Frederickstad, W. I., 1,334 lbs.; Guantánamo, Cuba, 8,875 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 125,800 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 13,582 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,935 lbs.; London, England, 126,264 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 565,250 lbs.; Manchester, England, 5,203 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 2,432 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 1,206 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 3,710 lbs.; Presto, 16,205 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,256 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,718 lbs.; Port Cabello, Venezuela, 2,219 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 1,094 lbs.; Southampton, England, 13,466 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,627 lbs.

LARD.—Algoa Bay, Africa, 10,485 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 34,750 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 1,400 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 152,575 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 5,476 lbs.; Berra, Africa, 7,336 lbs.; Bristol, England, 42,000 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 15,501 lbs.; Cartagena,

Venezuela, 28,452 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 23,399 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 104,346 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 29,500 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 62,272 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 11,602 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 16,500 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 151,185 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 7,800 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 5,500 lbs.; Frederickstad, W. I., 6,783 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 12,600 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 214,894 lbs.; Guantánamo, Cuba, 59,163 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 71,083 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 119,600 lbs.; Havre, France, 4,736 lbs.; Jacmel, Hayti, 25,537 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,860 lbs.; London, England, 244,355 lbs.; La Paz, Brazil, 16,650 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 14,117 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 512,775 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 1,887 lbs.; Manchester, England, 187,447 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 1,200 lbs.; Malmö, Sweden, 72,282 lbs.; Manila, P. I., 10,289 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 16,580 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 20,541 lbs.; Presto, 56,540 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 35,046 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 10,940 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 8,804 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 37,128 lbs.; St. John, W. I., 10,100 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 13,561 lbs.; Southampton, England, 44,100 lbs.; Singapore Stra. Settlement, 49,998 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 1,816 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 17,750 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 14,527 lbs.; Valparaíso, Chili, 39,647 lbs.; Ystad, Russia, 41,250 lbs.

(Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Oct. 30, 1909, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, 1908, to Oct. 31, 1909.
	Week Oct. 30, 1909.	Week Oct. 31, 1908.	
United Kingdom...	520	273	34,271
Continent .....	.....	.....	15,448
So. & Cen. Am... ..	218	213	18,524
West Indies	580	777	56,935
Br. No. Am. Col. ..	85	3	19,771
Other countries ..	.....	.....	3,332
Total	1,403	1,260	145,282

To—	MEATS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, 1908, to Oct. 31, 1909.
	Week Oct. 30, 1909.	Week Oct. 31, 1908.	
United Kingdom...	5,096,900	8,250,550	388,506,681
Continent	52,500	250,047	30,029,612
So. & Cen. Am... ..	161,125	44,575	5,471,637
West Indies	127,900	198,125	10,084,302
Br. No. Am. Col. ..	.....	.....	205,960
Other countries ..	.....	6,000	263,775
Total	6,338,425	8,779,297	434,561,967

To—	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, 1908, to Oct. 31, 1909.
	Week Oct. 30, 1909.	Week Oct. 31, 1908.	
United Kingdom...	4,239,791	4,925,755	269,366,961
Continent	2,865,134	2,933,251	227,755,151
So. & Cen. Am... ..	35,400	102,100	16,836,760
West Indies	272,800	522,350	37,506,480
Br. No. Am. Col. ..	.....	3,002	673,788
Total	8,010,925	8,486,458	553,710,488

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,114	2,731,275	4,723,550
Boston	32	1,110,900	405,841
Philadelphia .....	.....	30,525	1,215,734
New Orleans	237	58,025	400,800
Montreal .....	.....	2,407,700	1,175,000
Total week	1,403	6,338,425	8,010,925
Previous week	1,800	8,344,125	5,774,851
Two weeks ago	1,380	4,794,173	8,051,611
Cor. week last yr. ..	1,266	8,779,297	8,486,458

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1908, to date.	Same time 1909.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	29,056,400	31,267,800	2,211,400
Meats, lbs.	434,561,967	538,408,680	103,846,713
Lard, lbs.	553,710,488	637,298,200	83,587,712

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	15/	15/	16@24c.
Oil cake	8c.	8c.	10@10c.
Bacon	15/	15/	16@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	16@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	15@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	16@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	15@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	15@22c.
Pork, per barrel	2/3	2/3	16@24c.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There has been but little change in the tallow situation the past week. Some city tallow has sold at a slight concession from previous prices, but for prime the market is still firmly held and there is very little stuff available, either on the spot or for forward delivery. The supplies of tallow this year have been so light that they have been well sold ahead and there has not at any time been any pressure on the market. The demand, however, is light, as prices are very firm, and buyers have had to be cautious in getting supplies. The great strength and excitement in stearine has naturally made a large consumption of tallow in this respect, and there has been a good demand for butter oils for export, but the ordinary demand for tallow has been rather restricted.

Soap makers have at times been fair buyers where there was any cheap tallow available, but the quality of cheaper oils and fats has worked against the demand for tallow for the soap kettle, the same as it has worked against the market for cottonseed oil for such purposes.

The movement of cattle at the West has been fairly liberal this fall, although the past week there was a decrease of about 50,000 head compared with the preceding week. The total, however, was still about 50,000 in excess of the corresponding week last year. The average weight of cattle has been rather disappointing, the Chicago average for October being 974 pounds or 20 pounds less than during September, and 31 pounds less than during October, 1908. The figures, however, were considerably heavier than during the fall of 1907.

The average price of cattle for the past week was slightly over the preceding week, the figures being \$6.55 against \$6.45 the preceding week and \$5.80 last year.

The condition still continues where the prices for cattle, sheep and lambs are but little over the averages for the past eight years, while the price of hogs is very materially over the average of preceding years.

The foreign situation in tallow continues rather quiet. The sales at London have been small recently with prices quite steady. The offerings this week at the London sales were 560 casks of which 530 were sold at an average price quoted 6d. over the preceding week according to the Exchange cable and 9d. over according to some of the private cables. The firmness of the tallow market, abroad, however, has not been reflected at all in the American market, as prices are still so far out of line that there is no chance for export business, except in a very small way, of special lots for special ports.

Quotations are: City, 6½¢; spot country, 6¼¢@7¢; special, 7¼¢@7½¢. in tee; edible, 8½¢@9¢.

The weekly contracts were on the basis of 6½¢.

STEARINE.—The market for stearine has been very quiet during the week, with prices showing very slight change. Some sales were reported as low as 16½¢ for November delivery, but the market has hardened some from that figure and immediate delivery is held at about 17½¢. The demand has been rather quiet, possibly due to the fact that the urgency for the October deliveries being satisfied, there was a natural pause before the question of demand for November was immediate before the trade.

Another factor has been the lessened interest on the part of compound makers. Although there has been a good deal of business doing in compound for months past, and there is a great deal of compound still to be delivered on old contracts, the recent demand for compound has been very much restricted. Buyers have been cautious and have been disposed to wait for developments in the situation.

The market is in somewhat of a peculiar position, and the situation is not very clear. If the winter business in compound lard is even approximately the same in volume as the fall business has been, there is likely to be a very active demand for stearine, as it is asserted that the fall business has been fully 25 per cent. over a year ago. If on the other hand, there is an increase in the movement of hogs, resulting in a sharp recession in lard values there may be a decided pause in the demand for stearine which would be likely to have a marked effect on values, and values are at a very high level.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is very firm with very small offerings and prices held higher abroad. Quotations in New York City for Ceylon, spot, 8¼¢@8½¢; do., shipments, 8¼¢; Cochin, spot, 9¼¢@9½¢; do., shipments, 9¼¢@9½¢.

PALM OIL.—The market is very firm with primary markets stronger. Prices in New York are, for prime red spot, 6¢@6½¢; do., to arrive, 6¢; Lagos, spot, 6¼¢@6½¢; do., to arrive, 6¼¢@6½¢. Palm kernels, spot, 8¢@8½¢.

CORN OIL.—The market is strong with light supplies on hand and good demand. Quoted at \$6.50@6.75.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is quiet but steady. For 20 cold test, 92¢; 30 do., 87¢; 40 do., water white, 75¢; prime, 60¢; low grade off yellow, 55¢.

LARD OIL.—Prices were further advanced with the strength of lard. Prices are quoted at \$1.08@1.12.

OLEO OIL.—The market is very firm with sales at full prices. Outside markets have paid as high as equal 78 florins in Rotterdam.

Rotterdam quoted 76 bid 78 ask. New York quotes 13.62½¢. for choice.

LARD STEARINE.—The market continues quiet and steady at 13¢.

GREASE.—The market is quiet and steady with demand quiet. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 5¾¢@6¢; bone, 5½¢@6½¢; house, 6¢@6½¢; "B" and "A" white, 6¼¢@7¼¢.

GREASE STEARINE.—Prices are firm with rather light offerings. Quotations: Yellow, 6¢@6½¢, and white at 6¾¢@7¢.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Continued from preceding page.)

LARD OIL.—Callao, Peru, 250 gals.; Demerara, British Guiana, 150 gals.; Hamburg, Germany, 164 bbls.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 25 bbls.; Bermuda, W. I., 10 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 24 bbls.; Frederiksted, W. I., 15 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls.; Jacmel, Hayti, 70 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 40 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 100 bbls., 15 tes.; Martinique, W. I., 7 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 77 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 77 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 13 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 102 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 392 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 225 pgs.; Havre, France, 100 bxs.; Havana, Cuba, 2 pgs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, November 3, 1909, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 147 bbls.; Bermuda, W. I., 2,957 lbs., 31 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 165 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 50 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 30 bbls., 25 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 50 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 135 bbls., 22,084 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 13 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 25 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 35 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 10 bbls.; Jacmel, Hayti, 20 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 102 bbls., 29 tes.; London, England, 232,910 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 254,440 lbs., 100 tes.; Martinique, W. I., 57 bbls.; Monrovia, Africa, 9 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 46 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 8 tes.; Port au Prince, W. I., 10 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 13 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 80 bbls.; Southampton, England, 717,069 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 605 bbls.; Sierra Leone, France, 50 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Bergen, Norway, 40 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 350 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 415 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 125 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 350 tes.; Liverpool, England, 107 bbls.; Manchester, England, 500 tes.; Malmo, Sweden, 70 tes.; Smyrna, Turkey, 125 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 50 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,000 lbs.; Bermuda, W. I., 2,180 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 32,162 lbs.; Frederiksted, W. I., 3,825 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 3,840 lbs.; Kingston,

Corn Oil Cotton Oil Cocoanut Oil Palm Oil

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W. I., 15,000 lbs.; Mauritius, W. I., 1,870 lbs.;
Nassau, W. I., 1,020 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I.,
1,540 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 6,900 lbs.;
Port Limon, C. R., 5,200 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I.,
8,800 lbs.

TALLOW—Callao, Peru, 1,945 lbs.; De-
merara, British Guiana, 3,989 lbs.; Rotter-
dam, Holland, 124,378 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I.,
2,809 lbs.

TALLOW OIL—Manchester, England, 5
bbbls.

TONGUE—Bristol, England, 30 pgs.

CANNED MEAT—Algoa Bay, Africa, 622
pgs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 540 pgs.; Beira,
Africa, 1,543 pgs.; Bermuda, W. I., 125 pgs.;
Bristol, England, 1,001 pgs.; Copenhagen, Den-
mark, 36 pgs.; Christiania, Norway, 30 pgs.;
Colon, Panama, 42 cs.; Curacao, Leeward
Islands, 138 cs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 83
cs.; Guantánamo, Cuba, 82 pgs.; Glasgow,
Scotland, 1,245 cs.; Hamburg, Germany, 149
cs.; Havre, France, 165 cs.; London, England,
2,208 cs.; Liverpool, England, 984 cs.; Man-
chester, England, 565 pgs.; Martinique, W. I.,
8 cs.; Marseilles, France, 135 cs.; Manila, P. I.,
289 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 336 pgs.; Port An-
tonio, W. I., 68 pgs.; Port Limon, C. R., 70
cs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 47 cs.; Singapore, Straits
Settlement, 50 cs.; Sierra Leone, Africa,
798 cs.

MID-WEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
L. J. Schwabacher & Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 3.—The stocks of provisions
here and all over the world on Nov. 1 have
turned just as we have predicted, almost nil,
and the packinghouse cellars have never been
so depleted and empty in the history of the
provision trade. However, prices are high
and the trade is very timid in taking hold
and buying any more than their actual re-
quirements, from day to day. We understand
that even the largest refineries on the Conti-
nent and through Europe are only buying
about 100 tcs. at a time, where they generally
carry at least in normal times 1,000 tcs. in
their refineries and a couple of thousand in
transit. We have had somewhat better re-
ceipts of hogs and an improvement in quality
in the past few days, and should this con-
tinue we may get some reaction. Some pri-
vate wire houses have been very heavy buy-
ers of January lard during the past week.
The purchases made are supposed to be at
least 50,000 tcs. Whether they expect de-

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livery or not it is very difficult to say, but
there certainly will not be that quantity of
lard available between now and the last of
January.

COTTON OIL MUST HAVE MORE ROOM.

In consequence of the rapidly increasing
volume of transactions in cottonseed oil on
the New York Produce Exchange, the trading
in that commodity is to be transferred to the
center of the exchange floor, where either a
large ring, like that in the Cotton Exchange,
or a trading pit, like that used for grain
trading on the Produce Exchange, will be
established.

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Rendering Tanks and Kettles

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Tallow, Greases,
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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Excited and Active—Prices at New High Levels—Seed Continues Strong—Crude Oil Very High—Speculation Active—Prices Influenced by the Strength of Cotton and Lard and Reduced Crop Estimates.

The market for cottonseed oil has been again very active with prices very strong. From the extreme figures there was some reaction, but there was no decided pressure on the market, notwithstanding the fact that a great deal of oil was sold. The speculative transactions constituted a large volume of the business. After each period of selling there was a reawakening of buying again and stimulated by the high prices for lard and the tremendous excitement in cotton, the market was easily advanced from each decline.

The situation in the market is a very difficult one to carefully analyze. The price at which oil is selling has never been reached before for the merchandizing of the crop, and this is also the case in the merchandizing of the cotton crop, but it stands apparently in the way of neither in the advancing tendency of the market. Bullish interests are very confident of the situation and have been buying freely. The speculative interest in the market has predominated. Whether the market has been carried to an artificial level or not is something which can only be determined as the season advances.

It is admitted by all interests that the crush this year is likely to be a moderate

one, but how moderate is another question. The bear interests on the Exchange are putting forward the argument that the high price for oil and the high price of seed will bring a tremendous movement of seed on the market, as soon as the bull speculation in cotton and oil is over. It is argued that never has there been such a tempting level of prices for the marketing of the crop as at present, and that this will result eventually in an unusually close marketing of the seed crop.

The argument on the other hand is that the very high price of cotton has given the South plenty of money so that it is not a forced seller of seed, that the high price will give the temptation to hold a plentiful supply of seed for planting next season, and also there will be an unusual temptation in the high price of cotton to use a large quantity of seed for fertilizing purposes, and that this combination of conditions with the shortness of the crop will make a very small crush. One of the leading refining interests is rather confidently talking of a crush 800,000 barrels less than last year. This with the carry over would make a net deficit of possibly 400,000 barrels compared with last year's supply as there was very little carry over a year ago.

The demand for oil has been somewhat limited for actual consumption of late according to most advices. The compound demand has been rather quiet, and the compound situation is very much less promising than it was a short time ago. This is reflected in a weakening in the price of stear-

ine, and a lessening in the demand for oil from the compound makers.

There is very little demand for other purposes. The price of oil is above an export parity excepting on choice oils and is above the soap kettle in America. There has been, however, with the advance in cotton oil a general improvement in the values for all other oils. This has been quite noticeable for the low grade oils, and there has been so much of an advance in competing oils that the parity between the cottonseed oil and competing oils and fats for the soap making industry is not much changed from the conditions prevailing at the opening of the season when other oils were much lower than at present.

The advance in the price of lard has been a very strong feature in the demand for oil particularly in the amount of oil that has been used in the compound manufacture. The price of the winter deliveries of lard has advanced recently to the highest levels on expectations of a disappointing movement of live hogs for winter packing. The stocks of animal fats are small, and the demand has been urgent, and the consumption for edible purposes of fats of all kinds has probably been particularly heavy this fall.

The level of all fats and oils has been advanced, partly due to the demand for manufacturing purposes, and partly to the speculative excitement, while the supplies have been deficient all down the line. The tendency has been to minimize the probable supply and probable production. The extreme bull side is being emphasized particu-

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Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
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WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil

DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

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larly in cotton and oil at present. The excitement on the Cotton Exchange has seldom, or never, been equaled, even during the Sully period, and popular estimates of the cotton crop have been under 10,500,000 bales recently, although the average estimate of a large number of Southern interests places the crop at 10,950,000 bales. Unless precedents are of no avail, it is quite possible that the actual crop will not be as short as the present bullish enthusiasm forecasts.

When the turn in the tide comes, which may possibly be at any time, there will be an immense amount of speculative long oil to be sold out, as well as speculative holdings of cotton, and it is quite possible that the revulsion of feeling which this liquidation will create will be accompanied by a material increase in the estimate of the cotton crop, and the estimates of the seed crop over the figures which are now popular.

Closing prices, Saturday, Oct. 30: Spot, \$7.18@7.35; November, \$7.20@7.22; December, \$7.19@7.21; January, \$7.20@7.21; February, \$7.20@7.27; March, \$7.28@7.29; April, \$7.28@7.34; May, \$7.31@7.32; July, \$7.33@7.35; goods off, \$6.95@7.15; off, \$7.15@7.20; winter, \$7.25@7.90; summer, \$7.25@7.75. Sales: November, 200 at \$7.20@7.21; December, 300 at \$7.15@7.20; January, 2,900 at \$7.16@7.20; March, 3,300 at \$7.28@7.32; May, 2,300 at \$7.32@7.34; July, 400 at \$7.35@7.37. Total sales, 9,400. Market closed steady, 1 decline to 10 advance. Prime Crude, \$6.27.

Closing, Monday, Nov. 1: Spot, \$7.08@7.20; November, \$7.09@7.10; December, \$7.08@7.09; January, \$7.08@7.09; February, \$7.11@7.13; March, \$7.13@7.14; April, \$7.14@7.20; May, \$7.20@7.25; July, \$7.29@7.30; good off, \$6.90@7.09; off, \$7.05@7.10; winter, \$7.30@7.75; summer, \$7.20@7.50. Sales: December, 300 at \$7.09; January, 8,700 at \$7.05@7.15; February, 100 at \$7.12; March, 3,500 at \$7.11@7.20; May, 4,000 at \$7.20@7.24; July, 100 at \$7.27. Total sales, 16,700. Market closed easy, 4 to 15 decline. Prime Crude, \$6.20@6.27.

Tuesday, Nov. 2, holiday.

Closing, Wednesday, Nov. 3: Spot, \$7.08@7.20; November, \$7.07@7.10; December, \$7.07@7.10; January, \$7.12@7.13; February, \$7.12@7.18; March, \$7.17@7.19; April, \$7.18@7.22; May, \$7.20@7.22; July, \$7.23@7.25; off, \$6.90@7.10; good off, \$6.85@7.08; winter, \$7.10@7.50; summer, \$7.10@7.45. Sales: November, 200 at \$7.10@7.11; December, 400 at \$7.10@7.14; January, 5,500 at \$7.14@7.16; March, 6,800 at \$7.20@7.25; May, 5,800 at \$7.22@7.30; July, 200 at \$7.31@7.33. Total sales, 18,700. Market closed, 4 advance to 6 decline. Prime crude, \$6.14@6.20.

Closing, Thursday, Nov. 4: Spot, \$6.90@7.05; November, \$6.90@7.00; December, \$6.94@6.95; January, \$7.00@7.01; February, \$7.00

@7.06; March, \$7.05@7.06; April, \$7.05@7.10; May, \$7.14@7.15; July, \$7.18@7.20; good off, \$6.86@7.00; off, \$6.75@6.98; winter, \$7.05@7.50; summer, \$7.10@7.70. Sales: November, 800 at \$7.00@7.02; December, 1,800 at \$6.90@7.02; January, 5,000 at \$6.99@7.09; March, 4,700 at \$7.06@7.12; May, 4,100 at \$7.13@7.17; July, 400 at \$7.19@7.20. Total sales, 18,800. Market closed, 5 to 17 decline. Prime Crude, \$6.14.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

VIEWS ON SEED CROP AND CRUSH.

The present very interesting and exciting conditions in the cotton and cotton oil markets are causing The National Provisioner's market reviews to be read even more closely than ever, and are provoking comment when readers' views do not agree with statements made. A reader who does not coincide with those who have predicted an 11,000,000-bale cotton crop writes this week as follows from Alabama:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We are close readers of The National Provisioner and are much interested in your market reviews. In our opinion the crop will not be as much as 11,000,000 bales, and we are rather inclined to think it will be closer to 10,000,000, possibly less. Then the per cent. of seed garnered will not exceed that of last season, as the farmers are using the argument that they can not afford to sell their seed, as meal will be so high they can not afford to buy it.

This is especially true among the small farmers, and we have already felt the effect of their refusal to sell their seed, as at stations where we have for the past several seasons bought anywhere from three to ten cars of seed, we have only secured one or two, and from some of the points not a car has moved anywhere. Yet we are offering \$25 f. o. b. station for the seed.

Our crush last season was an average one, 3,484 tons. We have never garnered less than 3,000 tons per season, and have bought as high as 4,600 tons; but we doubt very seriously our securing 2,000 tons this season, and will gamble on our crush not exceeding 2,500 tons.

We operate two ginneries here, with a daily capacity of 40 bales each per day of 10 hours. We have already closed down one of these ginneries and will not average 10 bales per day on the one we are operating. We usually gin 2,500 bales on the two ginneries, and have ginned as high as 3,200, but up to date we have ginned less than 1,300 bales, and will not gin more than 200 bales more this season.

Several of our farmers are through picking and have turned their stock into the fields, while all of them are what is called "scrapping," i. e., picking over the fields for the last time.

A COTTON OIL BOND ISSUE.

The Southern States Cotton Oil Refining Company, which operates several crude mills in the Southeast and is building others, has commenced the erection of its new refinery at Wilmington, N. C. To finance this latter operation an issue of first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds has been made. Nearly all of this issue was subscribed before the matter was made public, the bonds being taken by large interests which are concerned in the enterprise. There remained perhaps one-quarter of the bond issue which has been offered to the public. The Empire Trust Company of New York is trustee for the bondholders, who are secured by trust deed on all the company's properties. The sale of the remaining portion of the issue is in the hands of Wm. H. Forman of No. 160 Broadway, New York, as agent.

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CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Nov. 5.—Market is easy. Quotations of off oil, 67½ marks; prime summer yellow, 68½ marks; choice butter oil, 70¼ marks; prime summer white, 70¼ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Nov. 5.—Market is easy. Quotations: Prime summer white, 41½ florins; prime summer yellow, 40 florins; off oil, 39½ florins; choice butter oil, 42½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Nov. 5.—Market is easy; quote off summer yellow, 82¼ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Nov. 5.—Market is steady; quote prime summer yellow 84¼ francs; prime winter yellow, 87 francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Nov. 5.—Market is easy; quote off oil 33s.; prime summer yellow, 33¼s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 4.—Crude cottonseed oil quiet at 46c. bid; mills not selling. Hulls, \$6. Meal, \$30, f. o. b. Carolina mills.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 4.—Crude cottonseed oil, 46c.; no trading. Meal, \$30, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$8.50, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 4.—Cottonseed oil market easier; 47c. bid for prime crude. Prime 8 per cent. meal firm at \$29@29.50. Hulls firm at \$7.50@7.75, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Nov. 4.—Crude cottonseed oil easier, 46c. for Valley, 45c. for Texas; refined is dull. Meal higher, \$33.50, long ton, ship's side. Cake unchanged at \$31 sacked, long ton, ship's side. Hulls higher, \$9 loose, \$11 sacked.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 4.—Cottonseed oil market easier; sales light; prime crude, \$6@6.06. Choice loose cake, \$30.50, f. o. b. Galveston.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Nov. 4, 1909.—The past week has been a very active one again. Advances have been followed by reactions, and these latter by advances again. Taking it as a whole, the market has been a very strong one all through until today, when the tremendous drop in cotton of about 50 to 60 points made many holders of cotton oil contracts nervous and heavy lots of oil being thrown on the market caused quite a decline. The net result of the week is a decline of from 5 to 10 points. Crude oil in the South is somewhat easier, but offerings continue scarce and spot oil of all description everywhere continues scarce.

With the heavy speculative long interest in New York sharp reactions are not impossible, and on the other hand the scarcity of the real article is also liable to bring about surprises in the other direction. The future is therefore very uncertain indeed, and predictions are futile. We quote today as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil: November, \$6.95; December, \$6.95; January, \$7; March, \$7.06; May, \$7.13; July, \$7.17. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, \$7.30; prime summer white cottonseed oil, \$7.30; good off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$6.90; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$6.85; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 27s. 10½d.

COTTON OIL TRADE AND TARIFFS.

The cotton seed products trade is very much interested in the prospective doings of the Government's new Tariff Board and the action the President may take under the new tariff law in compelling foreign governments to give fair treatment to our exports to those countries. The Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers Association, under the leadership of President A. D. Allen, of Little Rock, Ark., took up this matter some time

ago. Now the Texas State association has followed this up with a plan to bombard the Tariff Board and the Washington Government in an effort to protect cotton oil interests, particularly in regard to French and Austrian tariff arrangements which may be made.

In this connection President J. S. LeClercq, of the Texas association, has sent the following self-explanatory letter to members:

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 23, 1909.

Dear Sir:

France, and especially Austria-Hungary, have recently advanced the import duties on cottonseed oil to such an extent that where formerly Austria was a purchaser of considerable magnitude of cotton oil, the importations in the last two years have practically amounted to nothing. France also is about to materially advance duties on cotton oil, and if this is accomplished the port of Marseilles, which is now a great outlet for American oils, will, no doubt, soon cease to be a market of any value to our crushing industries.

While the exporters of cottonseed oil and the refiners are directly interested in this, it looks to me that every crude oil mill in our association has equally as vital interest in these matters, as the more markets and consumers of cotton oil, so much more will its value be increased.

A tariff commission, or tariff board, was created at the last session of Congress and this association is in receipt of a letter from the Honorable Henry C. Emery, chairman, from which I quote as follows: "As you are aware, the new Tariff Act of August 5, 1909, provides that the duties on imports into this country shall—after March 31, 1910—be those prescribed by Section 1 of the Act, plus 25 per cent. ad valorem. These maximum rates go into effect automatically, except where the President shall by proclamation declare that a country does not—by tariff regulation or in any other way—discriminate unduly against the United States or the products thereof. In case the Presi-

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dent decides that any country does not make such discrimination, the duties to be levied on goods imported from such country will be those of the published schedules, which constitute the minimum tariff.

"A tariff board has been appointed by the President, whose duty it is to assist him in determining whether or not undue discrimination does exist at the present time under the laws or regulations of any country. It is necessary for the proper fulfillment of this duty that the tariff board should have full information, not only as to the formal legislation, or regulations of foreign countries in this regard, but also as to the practical working of any such laws or regulations in their effect on American export trade.

"In carrying out the purposes of this act, the board desires and asks for the co-operation of the business interests of the country. We invite communications containing definite and explicit statements of fact as to the actual bearing of foreign tariffs or regulations on the trade of American exporters as compared with the exporters of other countries. All such communications will receive prompt and careful consideration."

Will you please write to the tariff board giving your views on this subject and showing wherein the countries above named are unduly discriminating against the United States, and especially against cotton seed products. It would also be helpful if you would advise the chairman of our legislative committee, Mr. F. H. Bailey, Paris, Texas, of your action in the matter, so we will be able to bring as much pressure to bear as possible towards the equalization whereby cotton oil will be admitted into these countries on the same basis as is now enjoyed by other countries more favored than ours.

Yours very truly,
J. S. LeCLERCQ, President Texas Cotton Seed Crushers Association.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to Nov. 3, 1909, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1909, and for the same period 1908-9, were as follows:

From New York.			
	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1909.	Same period, 1908-9.
	Bbls.	1909.	1908-9.
Aalesund, Norway	50	—	—
Acajutla, Salvador	9	0	0
Alexandria, Egypt	402	119	—
Algiers, Algeria	724	292	—
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	60	68	—
Amapola, Honduras	42	—	—
Ancona, Italy	478	375	—
Antigua, West Indies	154	—	—
Antwerp, Belgium	50	335	405
Auckland, New Zealand	4	70	—
Bahia, Brazil	38	—	—
Barbados, W. I.	214	96	—
Bari, Italy	225	—	—
Beira, E. Africa	22	32	—
Beirut, Syria	—	118	—
Belfast, Ireland	25	20	—
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	124	—
Bordeaux, France	50	365	—
Brazil, Roumania	340	50	—
Bremen, Germany	—	85	—
Bristol, England	—	25	—
Buenos Aires, Arg. Rep.	67	728	1,935
Calbarien, Cuba	—	9	—
Callao, Peru	—	5	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	106	86
Cartagena, Colombia	—	4	—
Carupano, Venezuela	—	4	—
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	90	48
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	10	62
Cinad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	10	57
Colon, Panama	52	508	312
Constantinople, Turkey	725	5,260	5,118
Copenhagen, Denmark	50	405	100
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	3	—
Cork, Ireland	60	50	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands	5	25	—
Dantzig, Germany	—	150	—
Delagatch, Turkey	—	275	286
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	18	9
Demerara, British Guiana	11	474	369
Dublin, Ireland	—	1,374	1,050
Dunkirk, France	—	90	—
Galatz, Roumania	—	2,517	2,507
Genoa, Italy	420	5,084	3,899
Gibara, Cuba	—	7	—
Gibraltar, Spain	—	50	—
Glasgow, Scotland	50	425	275
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	400	—
Grenada, W. Indies	—	11	—
Guadeloupe, W. Indies	—	788	357
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	40	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	250	1,452
Havana, Cuba	38	233	264
Havre, France	525	2,025	2,055
Helsingfors, Finland	—	20	—
Hull, England	—	25	—

Jamaica, W. Indies	—	25	—
Kingston, W. Indies	410	968	638
Kustendji, Roumania	—	1,275	300
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	—	98
Leghorn, Italy	—	1,400	1,014
Liverpool, England	—	725	870
London, England	—	2,145	1,749
Macoris, San Domingo	—	77	241
Malta, Island of	163	250	150
Manchester, England	425	530	720
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	96	30
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	35	20
Marseilles, W. Indies	325	4,100	7,117
Martinique	255	564	544
Matanzas, W. Indies	—	44	—
Melbourne, Australia	—	41	—
Mollendo, Peru	—	14	—
Montego Bay, W. Indies	—	16	—
Montevideo, Uruguay	57	402	207
Naples, Italy	25	1,635	600
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	18	—
Oran, Algeria	—	406	424
Panama, Panama	—	22	—
Panderma, Asia	—	118	—
Para, Brazil	—	327	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	20	—
Port au Prince, W. Indies	—	14	26
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	5	17
Port Cabello, Venezuela	4	25	84
Port Limon, Costa Rica	11	112	95
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	3	—
Port Said, Egypt	—	14	—
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	216	—
Ravenna, Italy	—	400	700
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	807	892
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,414	7,603
St. Kitts, W. I.	74	102	43
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	—	13
Salonica, Turkey	—	807	425
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	19	61
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	169	149
Santiago, Cuba	—	98	114
Santos, Brazil	—	241	—
Savannah, Colombia	—	8	—
Smyrna, Turkey	—	604	—
Southampton, England	—	250	—
Stettin, Germany	—	100	400
Stockholm, Sweden	—	50	25
Sydney, Australia	—	38	—
Syracuse, Sicily	—	25	—
Tampico, Mexico	58	186	—
Trieste, Austria	—	2,850	—
Trinidad, Island of	—	91	80
Valparaiso, Chile	220	761	376
Venice, Italy	260	3,615	7,348
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	19	139
Yokohama, Japan	—	10	9
Total	4,430	53,568	60,800

From New Orleans.			
Antwerp, Belgium	—	960	—
Belfast, Ireland	—	300	80
Bordeaux, France	—	15	—
Bremen, Germany	—	75	118
Christiania, Norway	385	385	—
Colon, Panama	15	21	20
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	1,766	—
Genoa, Italy	—	25	250
Glasgow, Scotland	—	350	125
Hamburg, Germany	—	160	3,469
Havana, Cuba	—	267	715
Havre, France	2	2	512
Liverpool, England	—	200	2,920
London, England	875	875	2,900
Marseilles, France	—	250	800
Naples, Italy	—	75	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	7,941	10,550
Stavanger, Norway	535	535	—
Trieste, Austria	—	375	—
Venice, Italy	—	600	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	150	—
Total	1,812	12,076	25,710

From Galveston.

Christiania, Norway	—	50	—
Hamburg, Germany	80	392	—
Liverpool, England	—	750	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	768	2,100
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	2,100
Total	80	1,010	4,250

From Newport News.			
Rotterdam, Holland	1,350	1,600	—
Total	1,350	1,600	—

From Norfolk.

Liverpool, England	—	—	750
Rotterdam, Holland	—	250	500
Total	—	250	1,250

From All Other Ports.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	50	—
Canada	—	0	5,437
Mexico (including overland)	967	4,226	8,820
Total	967	4,282	14,257

Recapitulation.

From New York	4,430	53,568	60,800
From New Orleans	1,812	12,076	25,710
From Galveston	80	1,910	4,250
From Baltimore	—	—	100
From Savannah	—	6,144	880
From Newport News	1,350	1,600	—
From Norfolk	—	250	1,250
From all other ports	967	4,282	14,257
Total	8,639	79,830	107,247

FINANCIAL.

In order to promptly complete the erection of a LARGE REFINERY, equipping same with the most modern machinery and begin operations on a very extensive scale to fill orders in hand, THE SOUTHERN STATES COTTON OIL REFINING COMPANY is offering for sale a limited number of its first mortgage 20-year, sinking fund 6% (semi-annual) GOLD BONDS at \$1,000 each and accrued interest, with a bonus of 50% in COMMON STOCK. This is UNQUESTIONABLY a CONSERVATIVE as well as a REMUNERATIVE and PROFITABLE investment.

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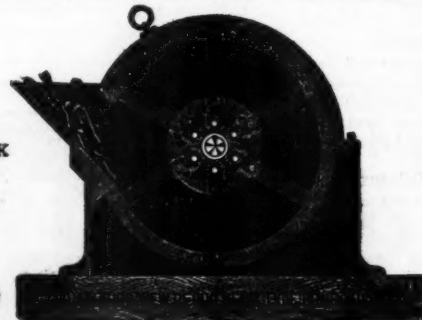
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the American Cotton Oil Company, on November 4, 1909, declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. upon the Preferred Stock and a dividend of five per cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, both payable December 1, 1909, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar Street, New York City.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on November 11, 1909, at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until December 3, 1909, at 10 A. M.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

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HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—No material change has taken place from conditions previously noted. The market on about all kinds, being closely sold up and ahead, is strong, with a continued good inquiry reported. Native steers are steady. The packers are sold ahead at 18c. with no further trading and that price freely bid for anything to be had for November delivery. Some of the tanners are running short of hides. November heavy Texas steers are held at 17c. and October's at 16½c. and trade has been good in this variety of late at 16¼c. Lights are unchanged at 15¼c. and extremes at 14¼c. November butt brands are held at 16½c. and last sales of current salting were on that basis. The rumor January butt brands selling at 16c. is doubted as no packers are willing to sell December's at this figure. Packers are mostly sold ahead on Colorados at 16c. but some late November's are offered at 15¼c. Some October and November branded cows are offered at 14¼c. Native cows have been in less demand than any variety on the list of late. October lightweights are held at 16c. and November's ahead at 15¼c. October light cows are slow of sale at the asking figure of 16c. September and October heavyweights are held from 16½c. to 16¾c. The market on those is nominal, however, and no sales have been effected at better than 16½c. There is nothing doing in native bulls which remain quotable at 14¼c. and branded bulls are held at 13½c. for stock on hand.

Later Wire.—Branded hides continue in active demand and 6,000 branded cows of October salting sold at 14½c. with 10,000 sold ahead after Nov. 14 at 14¼c., denoting a stronger market. These sales were probably effected by one or two big packers, as a big packer had been holding October branded cows at 14½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Apparently the market is nominally steady at late quotations. The rumored sale of 3 cars of buffs is not definitely confirmed at 14¼c. and if that price was secured the hides were likely special stock. However, the dealers claim to be declining plenty of bids at 14c. as the butcher kill is still small and it is because there are as yet very few hides in sight that the Ohio dealers in many cases have refused to sell at under their asking figure of 14¼c. At the same time tanners continue very indifferent and are not operating at dealers' asking rates. Dealers claim that owing to the lack of increase in receipts at country points that to fill their orders they are obliged to pay good prices at outside points. Chicago buffs continue quotable nominally at 14c. with 14¼c. asked and possibly up to

that figure obtainable if the selection made warrants it. Heavy cows are said to be scarce and are held at 14¼c. These are possibly a shade firmer than buffs but no sales are reported to establish a market on same. Extremes continue quotable at 14½c. to 14¾c. for usual selection with the outside price generally asked and up to 15c. is talked for special stock. Heavy steers are unchanged at around 15½c. and 16c. for Ohio's. Heavy bulls are quoted unchanged on a range of 13c. to 13½c. Branded hides are steady at 12½c. flat in bundle condition for countries and around 11½c. flat if resalted while prime Western large butcher and small packer stock is quoted up to 13c. to 13½c. flat out of bundle.

Buyers report that they can readily buy cows, 25 lbs. and up, at outside points at 14c. selected and delivered to their Western tanneries and recently bought down to 13¾c. selected and delivered. Rumored sales of Chicago buffs at 14¼c. noted recently have not as yet been confirmed. Most parties quote the Chicago buff market nominally at 14c.

HORSE HIDES.—Late receipts of countries are held at \$3.75@3.80 and cities from \$3.90@4.

DRY HIDES.—There is a local demand for short trim at 21c. to 22c.

CALFSKINS.—The market has shown a weaker tendency of late. Last sales of Chicago cities were at 19¼c. and buyers are now talking 19½c. It is only the small supplies that keep outside cities up in price and dealers are obliged to give a good veal selection to obtain 19½c. for those. Buyers, however, show a preference for outside cities on a veal selection at 19½c. than for Chicago cities at 19¼c. Choice countries on a veal selection bring 19c. while ordinary countries are quoted down to 18¼c. Light calf are dull. Dealers are reported to be paying \$1 for these at outside points and in some instances secure deacons along with them at 20c. apiece loss. A country selection of kips range at 15c. to 16c. according to selection while cities are slow at over the outside price.

SHEEPSKINS.—Choice packer lambs have sold at \$1.50 and fair quality sheep at \$1.45 in Chicago while extra heavy prime sheep from Omaha of October and November takeoff last brought \$1.50. Country pelts continue in demand with as low as 50c. quoted for inferior sheep and up to \$1.25 for extra large desirable skins. Most good average lots bring around 80c. to 90c. and fair average about 70c. Lambs are ranged at 50c. to \$1 as to quality, etc.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—A sale has been made recently of 1,500 odd Truxillos at 22¼c. Tampicos are quoted at 21c. Importers continue to ask 23c. for Bogotas but as yet have not realized this advance and last trading in these was at 22½c. which is on the basis of 23c. for Puerto Cabellos. There are now 17,500 common hides in stock amounting to 12,000 Bogota, 3,200 Orinoco, 1,000 Mexican, 900 Central American and 400 LaGuayra. Later receipts amount to 2,000 odd Mexicans

per "Yumuri." The River Plato market is firm and has strengthened on Buenos Ayres. Shippers in some quarters are asking up to 22½c. with some recent sales reported at 21¼c. Although this material increase is asked on B. A.'s the same quarters quote prime winter haired Cordovas as held at 25c. and Montevideos at 23c. which are the same prices as have been previously asked.

WET SALTED HIDES.—At the Sansinona Frigorifico auction at the River Plate this week a slight rise was reported paid by cable, the hides noted as selling up to 16½c. equivalent.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Cows are neglected here and some packers are reported to be anxious to dispose of some holdings. The rest of the market is unchanged. There was a rumor to the effect that some spready natives had sold here, but the transaction if made cannot be confirmed. It develops that one packer who was offering cows has sold several cars and as very few are being made it is estimated that it will take October's on hand and all of November's make to complete the contract. It is understood that 15½c. was obtained and other packers received bids at this figure.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—New York State cows in straight car lots are held on a range of 13½c. to 14c. flat but the outside price is above the market. The offerings of Eastern hides have not increased to any extent as yet although it is possible dealers are receiving larger quantities and not offering same. Small mixed lots of nearby hides continue to be quoted at 13c. to 13½c. flat with the inside price, buyers' quotation. Bulls are closely sold up. The demand is quiet for calfskins especially for lightweights but there are small offerings. The dealers continue firm in their asking prices on New York cities with the Association here talking rates that are materially above the market. Despite the somewhat weaker market in the West, quotations here are ranged unchanged at \$1.60, \$2.12½@2.15 and \$2.45@2.50. Some tanners state that the late receipts of cities are running poorer and show lessened percentage of veals and more long haired grassers and Western skins.

HORSE HIDES.—Whole hides are steady at \$3.85@3.90 for good countries with a proportion of outside cities and straight outside cities, \$3.90@4. The butt market continues in very unsatisfactory shape. There is but one outlet for these and that is abroad and foreign buyers have been out of the market for months. Last sales were at \$1.35. Some dealers will not sell under \$1.45. It is believed some business could be consummated at around \$1.40. Fronts have been the sustaining feature of the market right along. These are generally held up to \$3. Last sales were at \$2.90 and \$2.90@3 is the range quoted.

Boston.

Western hides are reported steady but trading is very quiet. Ohio buffs are ranged at 14¼c. to 14½c., the inside price representing buyers' bids and most shippers refusing to sell under the outside figure. Extremes are ranged at 15c. to 15½c. Southern hides are inactive but the offerings keep light. Regular stock is quoted at 12c. to 12½c. flat.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

RET S O F

Chicago Section

And the Cannon roared!

That "York shillin'" don't get you much these days, and the quality is even worse.

The politicians have been very busy this year outlying—no, outvieing—each other.

If you suspect your liver of malfeasance in office, fire the son of a gun and get a new one.

"Get the hook-work," says John D. Rockefeller, and adds: "here's a million bucks toward getting him good and plenty."

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, October 30, averaged 7.43 cents per pound.

That black cloud overhanging the city the other day was not caused by the I. C. locomotives at all. Lil Arthah blew in, that's all.

Wonder the British didn't turn loose a mob of those Sufferingyets on the Boers during the unpleasantness pulled off in Africa a while ago. Would have saved a lot of lives.

A statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor shows a falling off of shipments of canned meats of 45 per cent. from the figures of 1908.

During the year ending June 30, 2,791 persons were killed, and 63,920 were injured on railroads, showing a shortage as against the previous year of 973 killed and 5,069 injured. Average cost and weight not given.

When some of these high school foot-bawl fans open their mouths you can see the in-soles of their shoes. The splits in their mugs are not from ear to ear, but from here to yonder. And the tee-hees say "Ain't he cute?"

It is going to take more than a million to kill that "Lakes to the Gulf" bug down South. The hook-worm ain't a circumstance to it. This bug will turn into a plank no doubt, to be used in the sidewalk to the White House.

Epigrams they are called, for want of a worse name. If you can't laugh without hurting your face, don't laugh. If it pains you to do a fellow mortal a good turn, don't do it. When you smile, smile, don't look like you had a cramp.

The Cudahy's are evidently firm believers in the provision list, according to the operations of their brokers and the outspoken opinions of the principals themselves. As a rule they trade out in the open, and always evidence the courage of their convictions.

Swift and Company's six horse team, which has won a number of blue ribbons, has been shipped to New York to appear at the Horse Show in Madison Square Garden. The animals weigh upwards of a ton each. The shipment included wagon, harness, driver and helpers.

D. I. DAVIS & CO.

Successors
WILDER & DAVIS,

PACKINGHOUSE ARCHITECTS
CHICAGO, ILL.

By way of a little diversion a couple of bombs scattered things around in a couple of gambling joints the other night. The police are baffled again. It's a wonder they wouldn't find a different word than "baffled"; this is the 36th time they have used that word in 36 bomb-throwing cases. Awful, that word "baffled" is!

One Cincinnati banqueter at Vogelsangs, after the doings down in the rat-cellar, sang: Come back to Erin, Lena Mavourneen, Come back to Berlin, Katie Maguire, Come back to Galway, Gretchen Tannhauser, Come back to Munich, cushla machree.

He didn't know whether he was Irish or German, and he was taking no chances.

M. F. Mullins, for 22 years champion beef dresser of the world, won a contest with James Elheniczy, of the Western Packing & Provision Co., on October 31, at Lawndale Baseball Park, Chicago, in five and one-half minutes. Mullins showed all of his old time championship form for speed and his work was perfect.

Judge Grosscup in a talk before a woman's club recently on things a woman can and can't do, as an opener said "I am not going to speak this evening on women and motherhood. The recent chief of the nation, now in Africa, has taken that out of the Department of the Judiciary and made it an executive matter." So its up to W. H. T. to hold his end up, evidently.

Philip Swift, son of E. F. Swift, the packer, was brought back from the Hotchkiss school, Lakeville, Conn., to Chicago and taken to the Michael Reese hospital to be attended by surgeons. Last July he injured a leg in an automobile accident, and again hurt the same leg at school. He is reported getting along nicely. Philip ain't the only one; some people would break their necks to get back to Chicago.

Charles R. Crane has been asked to be the guest of a member of Chicago's most prominent business men, at a dinner to be

given by them in his honor any day in the near future at Mr. Crane's convenience. The invitation is signed by upwards of 50 of Chicago's highest type of business men, representing her biggest industries. Among them is Arthur Meeker, one of the biggest big men, and one of the most popular, in the packing industry.

Some veterinary surgeons claim tuberculosis cannot be detected in animals without killing them and examining the glands, etc. Any physician making that kind of a crack anent the human race wouldn't buy many blocks of Standard Oil stock. There are factories where they turn out vets in a couple of years, and these same factories don't spend a whole lot of money in livestock during that time, either. Say, you don't learn farming in a foundry.

W. L. Gregson says:—"There are traders buying provisions at these new levels who affect to ignore the manufacturers' attitude on hogs and future product, but it will not pay to ignore them." He adds:—"On September 28 October ribs sold at \$11.80, and on October 30 at \$10.70, and the principal reason for this was lack of packers' support." Another local specialist says:—"The provision situation is remarkable. The short seller has few opportunities in a market that lacks 'cellar supplies,' 'raw material,' and 'feedlot' breeding enterprise."

Said the eight cent hog to the nine cent steer: We are rubbing it in too thick, I fear; The packers are sore, and the butchers are wuss. And "The public be d—d" is beginning to cuss. And swear revenge on the farmer trust Which is keeping it everlastingly bust. When "The public be d—d" gets to feeling thus There is surely going to be a muss; When it gets that farmer face to face It will show him where the explosion took place, And if he don't get into his boots well jammed It won't be the fault of "the public be d—d."

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TIME YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL.

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CHICAGO

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 25.....	26,490	2,838	24,072	41,538
Tuesday, Oct. 26.....	7,843	1,233	18,783	29,256
Wednesday, Oct. 27.....	19,194	2,444	21,299	36,351
Thursday, Oct. 28.....	9,421	1,128	20,115	20,013
Friday, Oct. 29.....	2,109	233	14,817	3,850
Saturday, Oct. 30.....	278	258	10,895	364
Total last week.....	65,335	8,134	100,981	131,372
Previous week.....	85,515	9,821	97,834	136,194
Cor. week 1908.....	56,598	4,974	160,851	84,402
Cor. week 1907.....	58,208	4,001	63,359	89,272

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 25.....	6,955	235	2,240	2,859
Tuesday, Oct. 26.....	4,813	281	1,218	11,502
Wednesday, Oct. 27.....	5,473	92	1,240	11,858
Thursday, Oct. 28.....	6,059	112	1,752	33,028
Friday, Oct. 29.....	2,521	72	2,297	10,689
Saturday, Oct. 30.....	354	3	1,430	79
Total last week.....	26,175	795	10,177	50,015
Previous week.....	36,118	1,291	8,209	50,489
Cor. week 1908.....	26,308	825	14,410	22,597
Cor. week 1907.....	30,329	472	14,479	40,545

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Oct. 30, 1909.....	2,279,881	5,412,120	3,559,169
Same period, 1908.....	2,442,358	6,442,375	3,457,466

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Oct. 30, 1909.....	392,000
Week previous.....	372,000
Year ago.....	505,000
Two years ago.....	248,000
Year to Oct. 30, 1909.....	18,777,000
Same period, 1908.....	22,535,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Oct. 30, 1909.....	224,500	254,600	274,600
Week ago.....	272,800	254,500	312,700
Year ago.....	173,000	372,900	221,500
Two years ago.....	148,300	151,200	196,500

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Week ending Oct. 30:
Armour & Co.....	24,300
Swift & Co.....	17,300
S. & S. Co.....	8,100
Morris & Co.....	7,700
Anglo-American.....	5,500
Boyd & Lunham.....	6,200
Hammond.....	7,000
Western P. Co.....	4,600
Bode & Co.....	4,000
Roberts & Oake.....	3,500
Others.....	18,400
Totals.....	106,600
Previous week.....	94,900
Same week, 1908.....	166,000
Same week, 1907.....	53,800
Year to Oct. 30, 1909.....	4,166,300
Same period, 1908.....	5,274,500

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Oct. 30, 1909.....	\$6.53	\$7.81	\$4.10	\$6.40
Last week.....	6.45	7.76	4.25	6.50
Year ago.....	5.80	5.74	4.60	5.50
Two years ago.....	5.70	5.72	4.80	6.40
Three years ago.....	5.40	6.27	5.03	7.00

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$8.00@9.00
Fair to good steers.....	6.75@8.00
Common to fair heifers.....	5.00@6.75
Good to fancy yearlings.....	6.50@8.25
Inferior killers.....	4.25@5.00
Good to choice beef cows.....	4.50@5.25
Medium to good beef cows.....	3.60@4.50
Common to good cutters.....	2.75@3.50
Inferior to good canners.....	2.50@3.00
Good to choice heifers.....	5.00@6.00
Common to fair heifers.....	3.00@4.50

Butcher bulls.....	3.75@5.10
Bologna bulls.....	3.00@3.50
Good to choice calves.....	7.75@8.25
Medium calves.....	7.00@7.75
Heavy calves.....	4.50@5.50
Range steers.....	4.00@7.50

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.....	\$7.85@8.00
Good to choice light.....	7.60@7.75
Common light grades.....	7.40@7.50
Light mixed.....	7.45@7.70
Butcher weights.....	7.70@8.00
Medium weight mixed.....	7.50@7.65
Rough packing.....	7.25@7.40
Pigs.....	6.00@7.25
Boars.....	2.00@4.00
Stags.....	8.00@8.50

SHEEP.

Range wethers.....	\$4.00@4.50
Range lambs.....	6.75@6.85
Feeding lambs.....	5.75@6.75
Native yearlings.....	5.00@5.50
Native wethers.....	4.00@4.75
Good to choice native ewes.....	3.50@4.75
Fair to good native ewes.....	3.00@4.00
Native lambs.....	6.00@7.25
Range yearlings.....	4.75@5.50
Range ewes.....	2.00@4.50
Breeding ewes.....	4.00@5.50
Feeding yearlings.....	4.75@5.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$23.35
January.....	19.60	19.82½	19.57½	19.77½
May.....	19.35	19.45	19.20	19.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	12.40	12.40	12.25	12.25
November.....	12.17½	12.20	12.15	12.15
January.....	11.55	11.55	11.45	11.52½
May.....	11.25	11.25	11.17½	11.22½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	10.85	10.85	10.70	10.70
January.....	10.22½	10.27½	10.17½	10.25
May.....	10.20	10.22½	10.15	10.22½

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	19.77½	19.80	19.62½	19.67½
May.....	19.40	19.40	19.30	19.32½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	12.10	12.00	12.00	12.02½
January.....	11.50	11.52½	11.42½	11.47½
May.....	11.22½	11.22½	11.15	11.15
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.17½	10.17½	10.10	10.12½
May.....	10.07½	10.12½	10.05	10.07½

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	19.60	19.65	19.50	19.60
May.....	19.25	19.32½	19.20	19.22½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	12.02½	12.02½	11.95	12.00
January.....	11.40	11.45	11.37½	11.42½
May.....	11.12½	11.15	11.07½	11.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.17½	10.17½	10.10	10.12½
May.....	10.07½	10.12½	10.05	10.07½

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	19.57½	19.85	19.57½	19.77
May.....	19.30	19.47½	19.30	19.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	12.05	12.15	12.05	12.10
January.....	11.42½	11.57½	11.42½	11.55
May.....	11.12½	11.22½	11.12½	11.22½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.15	10.22½	10.15	10.20
May.....	10.10	10.17½	10.10	10.15

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	19.85	19.90	19.82	19.85
May.....	19.50	19.55	19.47	19.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	12.20	12.32	12.20	12.32
January.....	11.62	11.70	11.62	11.70
May.....	11.30	11.30	11.27	11.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.30	10.30	10.27	10.30
May.....	10.20	10.22	10.20	10.20

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	19.97½	20.25	19.95	20.07½
May.....	19.55	19.77½	19.55	19.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	11.72½	11.80	11.67½	11.75
May.....	11.30	11.35	11.30	11.35
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.37½	10.40	10.32½	10.35
May.....	10.25	10.30	10.22½	10.27½

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	16	@22
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	15	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@30
Native Pot Roasts.....	10	@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@16
Beef Stew.....	9	@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	12½	@14
Corned Rumps, Native.....	10	@13
Corned Ribs.....	9	@12
Corned Flanks.....	8	@11
Round Steaks.....	12½	@18
Round Roasts.....	12½	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	12	@14
Shoulder Roasts.....	11	@13
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	9	@12
Rollad Roast.....	14	@15

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	12½	@16
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	10	@12½
Legs, fancy.....	18	@20
Stew.....	10	@12½
Shoulders.....	10	@12½
Chops, Ribs and Loins.....	22	@25
Chops, Frenched, each.....	10	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	12½	@14
Stew.....	8	@12
Shoulders.....	10	@14
Hind Quarters.....	10	@12½
Fore Quarters.....	8	@10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	12½	@18

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	15	@15
Pork Chops.....	10	@16
Pork Shoulders.....	14	@14
Pork Tenderloins.....	30	@30
Pork Butts.....	12	@14
Spare Ribs.....	12	@12½
Blades.....	8	@8
Hocks.....	10	@10
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	16	@16

Veal.

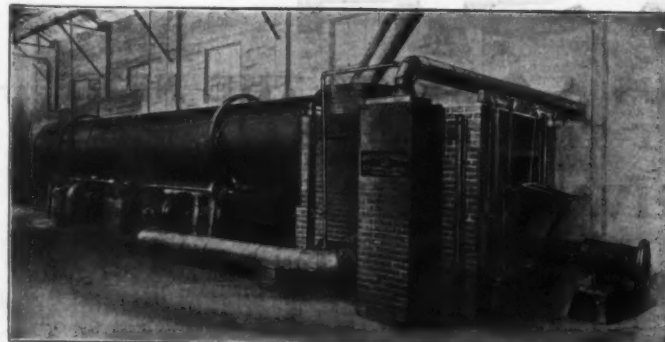
Hind Quarters.....	12	@14
Fore Quarters.....	10	@10½
Legs.....	14	@14
Neck Steaks.....	9	@12½
Shoulders.....	16	@13
Cutlets.....	20	@23
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@23

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	8	@8
Tallow.....	4½	@4½
Bone.....	1	@1
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	17	@17
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacona).....	65	@65

AUTOMATIC
IMPROVED

TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. E.

American Process Co.
68 William St., New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	11 1/2 @ 12
Native steers, medium	9 @ 10
Heifers, good	9 1/2 @ 10
Cows	8 1/2 @ 9
Hind Quarters, choice	14 1/2 @ 15
Fore Quarters, choice	9 @ 9

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chunks	5 @ 6
Steer Chunks	8 @ 8 1/2
Boneless Chunks	6 1/2 @ 7
Medium Plates	4 1/2 @ 5
Steer Plates	4 @ 5
Cow Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Steer Rounds	8 1/2 @ 9
Cow Loins	7 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	21 @ 22
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	25 @ 26
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	20 @ 21
Strip Loins	7 1/2 @ 8
Sirloin Butts	9 @ 11
Shoulder Clods	7 @ 8
Rolls	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Rump Butts	7 @ 10 1/2
Trimnings	5 @ 6
Shank	4 @ 5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	6 @ 7
Cow Ribs, Heavy	10 @ 11
Steer Ribs, Light	13 @ 14
Steer Ribs, Heavy	17 @ 18
Loins Ends, steer, native	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Loins Ends, cow	9 @ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	2 @ 3
Flank Steak	7 1/2 @ 11
Hind Shanks	3 @ 3 1/2

Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 5 1/2
Hearts	@ 4 1/2
Tongues	@ 12
Sweetbreads	@ 22
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 22
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 4 1/2
Brains	@ 6
Kidneys, each	@ 5 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	7 1/2 @ 8
Light Carcass	@ 10
Good Carcass	@ 12 1/2
Good Saddles	@ 14
Medium Racks	@ 9
Good Racks	@ 10 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 6
Sweetbreads	@ 55
Plucks	@ 50
Heads, each	@ 14

Lambs.

Medium Caul	@ 9
Good Caul	@ 10
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 12
Saddles, Caul	@ 10 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 9 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 9
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 13
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 6
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 8
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 8 1/2
Good Sheep	@ 9 1/2
Medium Saddles	@ 9
Good Saddles	@ 9 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 7
Good Racks	@ 7 1/2
Mutton Legs	@ 10 1/2
Mutton Loins	@ 8 1/2
Mutton Stew	@ 5 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 8

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Pork Loins	@ 11 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 13
Tenderloins	@ 25
Spare Ribs	@ 10
Butts	@ 11 1/2
Hocks	@ 7
Trimnings	@ 10 1/2
Tails	@ 7
Snouts	@ 6
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 6 1/2
Blade Bones	@ 7 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 7 1/2
Hog Plucks	@ 4
Neck Bones	@ 4
Skinned Shoulders	@ 11
Pork Hearts	@ 5
Pork Kidneys	@ 5
Pork Tongues	@ 11 1/2
Slip Bones	@ 5 1/2
Tail Bones	@ 5
Brains	@ 12
Backfat	@ 12
Hams	@ 12
Casas	@ 10
Belles	@ 10 1/2
Shoulders	@ 11

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 8
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 7 1/2
Choice Bologna	@ 8 1/2
Viennas	@ 10

Frankfurters	@ 10
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	8 @ 10
Tongue	@ 10
White Tongue	@ 10
Mixed Sausage	@ 11
Prepared Sausage	@ 13 1/2
New England Sausage	@ 13 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 13 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	@ 13 1/2
Berliner Sausage	@ 11
Boneless Butts in casings	@ 11
Oxford Butts in casings	@ 11
Polish Sausage	@ 9 1/2
Garlic Sausage	@ 9 1/2
Smoked Sausage	@ 10
Farm Sausage	@ 14 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 11
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 11 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 11
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 8
Hams, Bologna	@ 9

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	@ 19
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 18
Italian Salami	@ 20
Holsteiner	@ 13 1/2
Mettwurst, New	@ 15 1/2
Farmer	@ 16 1/2
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	@ 16 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$5.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.50
Bologna, 1-50	4.50
Bologna, 2-20	4.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$9.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.55
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.70
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	—
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	10.25
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	22.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	@ 13.50
Plate Beef	@ 13.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 12.00
Extra Mess Beef	@ 11.60
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	21.50 @ 22.00
Rump Butts	@ 12.00
Mess Pork	@ 24.50
Clear Fat Backs	@ 24.00
Family Back Pork	@ 25.00
Bean Pork	@ 20.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 15 1/4
Pure lard	@ 14 1/4
Lard substitutes, tes.	@ 10 1/4
Lard, compound	@ 10 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 30
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago 13 1/2 @ 17

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 13 1/4
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 13 1/4
Rib Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 11 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 11 1/2
Short Clears	@ 10 1/2
Butts	@ 10 1/2
Bacon meats, 1 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 16
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 16
Skinned Hams	@ 16 1/2
Casas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/2
Casas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 11
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 22 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	@ 18
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 15
Dried Beef Sides	@ 13
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 17
Dried Beef Outlets	@ 16
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 21 1/4
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 22 1/2
Boiled Casas	@ 18
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 24
Cooked Boiled Shoulders	@ 19

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 18
Export Rounds	@ 20
Middles, per set	@ 78
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 1
Hog casings, as packed	@ 20
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 20
Hog middles, per set	@ 11
Hog bungs, export	@ 18
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 8
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 70
Beef weasands	@ 6
Beef bladders, medium	@ 45
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 2
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 2.60
Hof meal, per unit	@ 2.50
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.50
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	@ 2.40 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	@ 2.40 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	@ 2.37 1/2 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20% per unit	@ 2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% per unit	@ 19.50
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 24.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 20.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65% 70 lbs., average	\$250.00 @ 245.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00 @ 26.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 42.50
Horns, white, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs., ave. ton	45.00 @ 50.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs., ave. ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs., ave. ton	57.50 @ 60.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs., ave. ton	90.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	@ 25.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 12.30
Prime steam, loose	@ 11.95
Leaf	12 1/4 @ 12 1/2
Compound	9 1/4 @ 10
Neutral lard	@ 14 1/4

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	nom @ 17
Oleo No. 2	nom @ 16
Mutton	@ 16 1/2
Tallow	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Grease, yellow	6 @ 6 1/2
Grease, A white	@ 7 1/4

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	\$0 @ 82
Extra No. 1 lard oil	57 @ 60
No. 1 lard oil	53 @ 54
No. 2 lard oil	51 @ 53
Oleo oil, extra	13 @ 13 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	12 @ 12 1/2
Oleo stock	13 @ 14
Neatfoot oil, pure, bbls.	75 @ 80
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	59 @ 60
Corn oil, loose	5.50 @ 5.50

TALLOW.

Edible	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
No. 1 Country	7 @ 7 1/2
Packers' prime	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 1	7 @ 7 1/4
Packers' No. 2	6 @ 6 1/4
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/4 @ 7

GREASES.

White, choice	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
White, "B"	6 @ 6 1/4
Bone	6 @ 6 1/2
House	5 1/4 @ 6
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 6
Brown	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Glue stock	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	nom @ 5 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	@ 22 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	@ 22
Soap stock, bbls., concn. 65% f. a.	3 1/4 @ 3 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% f. a.	@ 2 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	.90 @ .95
Oak pork barrels	.97 @ 1.02
Lard tierces	1.22 @ 1.27

CURING MATERIALS.

Redned saltpetre	5 @ 7
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 @ 4 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Planation, granulated	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/2

Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.00
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.25
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2 @ 31	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 3.

Choice corn-fed steers are very scarce, and selling as high as ever; other kinds in liberal supply and 20 to 30 cents per cwt. lower than one week ago; \$9.10 was paid again today (Wednesday) for another bunch of the Dunlap (Illinois) steers, which is the same price they brought one week ago. There is only a fair sprinkling of well-fatted steers selling from \$7.50 to \$8, and fewer from \$8 up. The bulk of the receipts consist of medium to common cattle, on which the market is very slow and draggy at the 20 to 30 cents decline referred to above. The outlook is unchanged. Barring occasional light runs and temporary up-turns there is nothing bullish in the prospect on the medium to common grades of cattle during the next 30 to 40 days, as everything indicates plenty of that class of cattle during the period mentioned. The choice grades of corn-fed steers will, on the other hand, continue to command fancy prices for some time to come. Butcher stuff is in liberal supply this week, with prices 20 to 30 cents per cwt. lower than one week ago. The bull trade is about steady, and veal calves are 25 cents lower, with heavy calves weighing from 275 to 350 lbs. hard to dispose of at prices ranging from \$3.25 to \$3.75.

The hog trade is almost featureless. Receipts are just about heavy enough to supply the demand, and prices show but little change as compared with one week ago. Bulk of the good shipping grades selling today, \$7.80 @8; good light and light mixed, \$7.70@7.80; good pigs, \$7.67@7.35. Indications point to a strong market the balance of this week, although we look for a lower level of values just as soon as receipts show an increase.

The sheep and lamb trade is active and strong, with prices 25 to 40 cents higher than one week ago. Indications are that the range season will close early this year, and prospective purchasers of feeders will do well to have their orders filled within the next two or three weeks. This week's up-turn in the market will probably bring us a little heavier supply next week, and perhaps a lower trade, but the outlook continues favorable for satisfactory prices for some time to come. Native quotations: Poor to choice lambs, \$6.67@7.40; wethers, \$5.52@5.25; ewes, \$4.00@5. Western quotations: Medium to choice lambs, \$6.75@7.25; ewes, \$4.25@4.50; heavy yearlings, \$5.25@5.75; light yearlings, \$6.60@6.40; wethers, \$4.60@5.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Nov. 2, 1909.

Good receipts of cattle arrived again today, 19,000 head, and it was hard for salesmen to hold the market steady, which they succeeded in doing on most everything, however, in the face of bad reports from Chicago this week, where buyers claim to be overloaded with cheap beef in the coolers, and are reluctant to add any more to their stocks. High class stuff is easily disposed of, and prime grades are not affected by fluctuations in the general market any more than if they were a commodity entirely outside of the livestock trade. The best steers here today sold at \$8.25, but there are only a few cattle good enough to bring above \$7, fed steers mainly at \$5 to \$6.50; grass steers, including beef steers from range territory, at \$3.80 to \$5.50; heavy fed cows \$4 to \$4.50; grass cows and heifers \$3.25 to \$4.35, which includes panhandles up to \$3.65; bulls at \$2.75 to \$3.65; calves stronger this week, following their break last week, at \$3.25 to \$6.25.

A good run of hogs today, 19,000 head, enabled buyers here to enforce a reduction of 5 to 10 cents in the price, especially as lower reports came from the outside, and prices here have been running pretty strong as com-

pared with other points. Top today is \$7.77½, bulk of sales \$7.30 to \$7.70, light hogs up to \$7.60, and pigs \$6.50 to \$7.25. Speculators who were successful in cotton have been turning their attention to pork product lately, and this support has put prices up. January product now on a basis of \$7.50 hogs, which can almost be produced at a profit at present prices. This fact, and the increase in receipts natural during the winter packing season, which is now on, together with good runs of hogs now arriving at Pittsburg and Buffalo, make some reductions in the price seem a reasonable expectation.

Sheep and lambs are stronger this week, run very small today, 2,000 head. Top lambs sold at \$7 today, highest in two weeks, and yearlings bring \$6.40 to \$6.80, feeding lambs around \$6.20, feeding wethers and yearlings \$4.20 to \$4.60, breeding ewes \$4.30 to \$5.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	9,075	17,115	4,515
Fowler	3,734	.....	2,591
S. & S.	6,352	8,227	4,318
Swift	9,856	12,681	6,711
Cudahy	6,043	10,491	2,508
Morris & Co.	8,288	9,431	3,872
Am. D. B. & P. Co.	677	79	113
Butchers	342	356	87
Totals	44,367	58,380	24,715

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

United States Yards, S. Omaha, Nov. 2.

There has been no very great change in the general cattle market of late despite the decreasing supplies. Good to choice beefs, both corn fed and rangiers, are selling stronger and the medium and common stuff of all kinds somewhat lower than a week ago; but the general demand is fair and the movement active for all useful killing both beef steers and cow stuff.

In the hog division it is a battle royal. Statistics are all bullish but packers are keeping up a bold front. Today, with only about 3,000 hogs here the market was 5@10c. lower. Tops brought \$7.70 as against \$7.75 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$7.60@7.70 as against \$7.55@7.60 a week ago.

Sheep supplies are falling off sharply and about the only change in the market is declining prices for fat stock and advancing figures for the stocker and feeder grades. October receipts were 430,636 head, a new record for the month and shipments of feeder stock, 314,969 head, also made a new record for the month. Quotations on fat sheep and lambs: Good to choice lambs, \$6.40@6.75, Fair to good lambs \$6.10@6.40, Good light yearlings \$5.00@5.25, Good heavy yearlings \$4.85@5.00, Good to choice wethers \$4.25@4.50, Fair to good wethers \$4.00@4.25, Good to choice ewes \$3.80@4.25, Fair to good ewes \$3.80@4.00, Old canner ewes \$1.00@2.00.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 2, 1909.

The receipts of cattle have continued away above expectations, as it was anticipated that the range run would begin to fall off two or three weeks ago. This has to some extent been true, but as an offset there has been a big influx of common and trashy native stock that holders do not want to carry into the winter. The supplies have been large enough at this point to have practically wiped out the big year's shortage apparent at the opening of the range season. The market has continued in fairly good tone in consideration of the quality of receipts. There are very few well finished corn fed cattle coming and these are quoted as high as any time of the season, with a few selling at 6.75 @ 8.00. The bulk of fat steers how-

ever, are short feds that sell below 7c. with a considerable number going down around 5.50. For this week to date the market has not been quite as good as last week, and prices today are quoted 10@15c. lower. Western steers are selling largely at 4.75@5.00, the bulk of all cow stock at 3.50@4.00, but with a good many common kinds at 3.00 and under.

The arrivals of hogs at central markets are disappointingly small, however, there seems to be some slacking up in the consumptive demand, and the market does not respond to light receipts as the country may think it should. Prices are high enough however, and it is not likely that light receipts will put them reliably higher. The market seems to be a sort of see saw one, but fluctuations are comparatively narrow. Right good medium and heavy weights are worth around 7.75 on the market today but there are very few of these kinds coming. The bulk are coming in mixed droves carrying long light tops and selling in a range of 7.40@7.70. There are fewer pigs coming than is usual at this season of the year and this is taken as indicating a dearth of hogs in the country, and looks like high prices for roasters during the early winter and holiday season.

As with cattle, the run of sheep from the western ranges has continued above expectation, but is now beginning to drop off. The supply at this point for this week has been very light. There is a fair demand for good fat western lambs at around 6.65 for the tops. There are remarkable mature sheep coming. Yearlings are quoted at 4.75@5.00 wethers at 4.25@4.50 and ewes 3.75 @4.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO NOVEMBER 1, 1909.

	Beefers.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,458	—	2,118	17,188	15,746
Sixtieth street	2,391	50	3,125	9,344	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	15,585
Lehigh Valley	4,328	—	1,544	21,048	—
Communipaw	1,798	—	—	922	—
Weehawken	123	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	69	116	37	5,250
Totals	12,130	119	6,903	48,539	36,561
Totals last week	13,121	96	7,416	52,846	34,772

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., So. Oceanic	—	1,366
Morris Beef Co., So. Philadelphia	—	1,128
Morris Beef Co., So. Cedric	—	724
Swift Beef Co., So. Oceanic	—	1,325
Armour & Co., So. Philadelphia	—	954
Schwartzschild & S., So. Minnewaska	327	1,000
J. Shamburg & Son, So. Minnewaska	270	—
Total exports	597	6,497
Total exports last week	643	6,539

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending October 30, 1909:

CATTLE.

Chicago	39,166
Kansas City	44,367
Omaha	15,506
St. Joseph	16,360
Cudahy	654
Sioux City	4,133
Wichita	2,101
South St. Paul	7,317
Indianapolis	4,517
New York and Jersey City	11,652
Fort Worth	20,432
Philadelphia	3,517

HOGS.

Chicago	96,804
Kansas City	67,591
Omaha	15,977
St. Joseph	31,946
Cudahy	5,183
Sioux City	5,019
Ottumwa	7,809
Cedar Rapids	9,487
Wichita	10,235
South St. Paul	11,993
Indianapolis	28,209
New York and Jersey City	36,561
Fort Worth	13,871
Philadelphia	4,973

SHEEP.

Chicago	81,357
Kansas City	24,715
Omaha	18,878
St. Joseph	22,730
Cudahy	671
Sioux City	1,686
South St. Paul	5,474
Indianapolis	1,842
New York and Jersey City	48,539
Fort Worth	450
Philadelphia	7,285

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, Nov. 5.—Prices are very firm, with the advance in futures in the West and on the small stocks. Western steam, \$13.10 @13.30; city steam, \$12.75 bid; refined, Continent, \$13.40; South American, \$14; Brazil, kegs, \$15; compounds, \$10.25@10.50.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess, 92s. 6d. Pork, prime mess, 101s. 3d.; shoulders, 64s.; hams, short clear, 63s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 63s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 67s. 6d.; 35@40 lbs., 67s.; backs, 69s.; bellies, 73s. 6d. Tallow, 30s. 9d. Turpentine, 41s. Rosin, common, 10s. 2d. Lard, spot, prime Western, 64s.; American, refined, 28-lb. pails, 64s. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 56s.; colored, 57s. 6d. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 64 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 25s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

The market was excited for futures at new high levels for the season, on active speculative demand and small supplies.

Tallow.

The market was quiet and steady at 6½c. for city.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was steady and more firmly held, with sales reported at 17@17½c. for November. Oleo oil is up to 78 florins in Rotterdam.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was active and lower, on further speculative liquidation, and on the sharp break in cotton. Quotations on the early call: November, \$6.80@6.90; December, \$6.85@6.89; January, \$6.87@6.89; February, \$6.88@6.94; March, \$6.95@6.96; April, \$6.96@7.04; May, \$7.00@7.02; July, \$7.02 @7.03.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Hogs low and weak: bulk of prices, \$7.80@8.00; light weights, \$7.55@7.90; mixed and butchers' weights, \$7.40@8.02; heavies, \$7.45@8.12; rough heavies, \$7.45@7.65; Yorkers, \$7.70@7.85; pigs, \$5.60@7.50. Cattle, steady; beefs, \$3.90@9.10; cows and heifers, \$2.00@5.70; Texas steers, \$3.80@4.85; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@5.00; Western, \$4.25@7.40. Sheep steady; natives, \$2.50@4.85; Western, \$2.75 @4.90; yearlings, \$4.60@5.90; lambs, \$4.50 @7.35.

Kansas City, Nov. 5.—Hog market lower, at \$7.00.

East Buffalo, Nov. 5.—Market for hogs opened higher; 6,400 on sale at \$8.20@8.40.

Cleveland, Nov. 5.—Hogs 15c. higher, at \$7.95@8.15.

Indianapolis, Nov. 5.—Hogs strong, at \$7.60@8.25.

Louisville, Nov. 5.—Hogs higher, at \$7.65 @7.80.

Pittsburg, Nov. 5.—Hogs slow and lower, at \$7.60@8.10.

St. Louis, Nov. 5.—Hogs steady, at \$6.75 @7.90.

Omaha, Nov. 5.—Hogs steady, at \$7.65 @7.85.

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO NOVEMBER 1, 1909.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	597	—	6,497
Boston	2,138	110	1,853
Baltimore	536	—	—
Philadelphia	408	—	—
Montreal	2,795	—	—
Exports to—			
London	2,815	—	7,059
Liverpool	2,494	110	1,291
Glasgow	301	—	—
Manchester	884	—	—
Totals to all ports	6,494	110	8,350
Totals to all ports last week	7,309	—	8,784

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Nov. 4, 1909.—The oleo market continues climbing as a result of the lightest production on record, in view of the miserable condition of cattle that come to market and the small supply of fat, good consumption at home by the domestic butterine manufacturers and small supplies all over the country. The outlook for the prices of extra oleo is very good, and they are likely to be higher in November and December than they have been in September and October. The daily higher prices for lard make the price of neutral lard dearer, and high as neutral lard is, it hardly pays to manufacture it, in view of the cost of leaf. All goods in the butterine line are in an extraordinarily strong position. Butter oil is getting dearer every day, is now bought daily by the European churners, who will want a great deal more of it, which is likely to cost them much higher prices than they have paid so far.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11 @11½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10½@11c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11@11½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 ave., 12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; 18 @20 lbs. ave., 12c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9½@9½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14½@14½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½@14½c.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Nov. 4, 1909.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85, basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in barrels, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90c. to \$1, basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 3½c. per lb.; tale at 1½ to 1½c. per lb.; silicate, \$18 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.75, and bbls. \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½@4½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88/92 per cent., at 5½@6c. per lb.

Prime red palm oil in casks, 15/1800 lbs., 6@6½c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 16/1800 lbs. each, 6½@6½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 4/500 lbs. each, 6½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 8@8½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 90c.@\$1 per gal.; yellow olive oil, 90c.@\$1.40 per gal.; green olive foots, 6½@7c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65@70c.

per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 8¼@8½c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 9¼@9½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.25@7.35c. per lb.; corn oil, 6½c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 6½c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 7½@7½c. per lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 7½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 17½@18c. per lb.; house grease, 6¼@6½c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5¼@5½c. per lb.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	10,885	1,000
Kansas City	1,000	4,702	1,000
Omaha	200	2,100	1,500
St. Louis	3,000	10,027	200
St. Joseph	200	3,500	—
Sioux City	100	1,600	—
St. Paul	1,500	1,200	400
Ft. Worth	600	1,000	—
Milwaukee	—	3,334	—
Indianapolis	400	5,000	—
Peoria	—	300	—
Cincinnati	183	2,401	175
Pittsburg	250	6,600	1,000
E. Buffalo	100	4,200	4,000
New York	1,485	2,032	5,648

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1909.

Chicago	32,000	28,000	35,000
Kansas City	22,000	10,000	11,000
Omaha	1,000	2,500	2,200
St. Louis	5,000	6,500	1,500
St. Joseph	5,000	3,500	2,500
Sioux City	5,800	2,900	400
St. Paul	18,000	3,200	10,000
Ft. Worth	5,800	3,500	3,000
Milwaukee	—	1,436	—
Indianapolis	450	3,500	—
Peoria	—	472	—
Cincinnati	—	440	—
Pittsburg	2,600	8,000	3,500
E. Buffalo	4,000	5,600	5,000
New York	4,100	12,848	19,279

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1909.

Chicago	13,000	16,129	16,000
Kansas City	17,000	18,553	10,000
Omaha	6,000	2,500	10,000
St. Louis	5,000	2,753	1,500
St. Joseph	3,500	5,000	1,000
Sioux City	1,000	1,100	—
St. Paul	2,000	2,000	800
Ft. Worth	4,500	3,000	—
Milwaukee	—	1,436	—
Indianapolis	1,500	5,500	—
Peoria	—	400	—
Cincinnati	513	1,925	302
Pittsburg	—	2,000	1,000
E. Buffalo	250	3,000	4,600

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1909.

Chicago	20,000	21,440	18,000
Kansas City	12,000	12,331	7,000
Omaha	3,800	4,000	13,500
St. Louis	3,300	16,293	2,500
St. Joseph	3,500	6,000	7,000
Sioux City	1,500	3,000	800
St. Paul	1,700	2,700	1,500
Ft. Worth	5,700	3,500	—
Milwaukee	—	8,690	—
Indianapolis	—	7,000	—
Peoria	—	1,200	572
Cincinnati	711	3,258	—
Pittsburg	—	5,700	—
E. Buffalo	100	3,200	5,400
New York	1,917	7,419	9,610

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1909.

Chicago	5,000	13,000	16,000
Kansas City	5,000	11,000	5,000
Omaha	4,000	5,000	17,500
St. Louis	4,000	10,957	1,200
St. Joseph	2,500	5,300	1,500
Sioux City	500	7,500	500
St. Paul	600	1,300	3,200
Ft. Worth	3,500	2,100	200
Milwaukee	—	2,149	—
Indianapolis	—	6,000	—
Peoria	—	500	—
Cincinnati	500	2,598	41
Pittsburg	—	7,800	—
E. Buffalo	—	2,500	1,800
New York	1,549	1,645	2,615

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1909.

Chicago	2,000	15,000	8,000
Kansas City	3,000	7,000	2,000
Omaha	1,600	2,100	3,800
St. Louis	2,500	8,600	1,500
St. Joseph	2,000	4,800	1,500
Sioux City	400	2,000	—
St. Paul	600	2,600	800
Ft. Worth	1,800	2,500	300
Indianapolis	—	7,000	—

Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most

Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Wright Building St. Louis

Retail Section

BUTCHER IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Philip Keller, the well-known Niagara Falls retail butcher, was elected on Tuesday as a member of the New York Legislature, defeating his opponent in a strong Republican district. Mr. Keller is an active association worker and an officer of the United Master Butchers' Association of America. He will take good care of meat interests in the State Legislature this winter.

MONEY WASTED ON PREMIUMS.

If the money wasted on premium schemes each year could be spent in legitimate advertising by an expert it would increase the business of every retailer materially. The prime factor in good advertising is to create the desire for something you have to sell, and giving something away as a premium does not do this. The only excuse that the retailer can offer himself for taking up some premium scheme is that he is too lazy to get up good advertising of his own. Possibly he thinks that he is not competent, but if he is not lazy he will at least try, and a real trial will soon interest him in the work and his trade papers will keep him informed so he can have plenty of good new ideas to develop all the time, and the money he will save by not giving premiums, which are the poorest of advertising, will help him to call attention to his goods in a manner which will make the public want to buy, and means real business.—Merchants' Review.

RETAILERS AND CANNED MEATS.

(J. Ogden Armour in The New England Grocer.)

Before the advent of refrigeration and the modern packinghouse there was nothing in the retailing of meats to attract the interest of the merchant. Groceries or general stores sometimes had a limited trade in fresh meats in the winter, and carried small stocks of cured meats in the summer months, but most of the business was handled by the country slaughter house which peddled its product from door to door.

The progress of the past forty years has created opportunities for the retail grocer. Fresh meats represent less than half of the product of the modern packinghouse. More than half of the business consists of cured and canned meats, lard and other products. Fresh meats can only be handled in markets or stores which provide refrigeration, but many of the other products, like canned meats, belong naturally to the grocery trade.

The pure food and inspection laws have enlarged the field of retail grocery in handling meat products, and progressive merchants all over the world are taking advantage of this opportunity. The people are satisfied now that the old-time slaughter house is dead, or at least that its methods have no place in the great institutions that are conducted under Government inspection. They are taking more interest in canned meats and delicacies, and the demand for these foods is growing rapidly.

Co-operation is one of the necessary features of modern trade. The most effective

way in which we can co-operate with the merchants who handle our products is by liberal advertising, which helps to create a demand and bring people into the store. Armour's canned meats are the most extensively advertised product of their kind, and this aggressive advertising is bringing results in a larger demand. The merchant, however, should do his part, and we find that wherever a grocer takes an interest in canned meats and delicacies and does what he can to push them, he soon builds up a very profitable trade. Perhaps the most useful thing that I could say in this brief statement regarding canned meats is to point out some of their advantages, which will make them a very important factor in the food supply of the people in the near future.

The great problem of housekeeping in the United States is the growing scarcity of maids or servants who are good cooks, and in perhaps a majority of American homes the housewife has grappled with this difficulty by doing her own work, or at least by giving personal attention to the cooking. The gas stove and modern plumbing have simplified the work of the kitchen and made it more pleasant, and in every food industry in the United States there has been a notable effort in recent years to save time and trouble in the home in the preparation of food. Breakfast foods and other package products, ready to serve or requiring little preparation have met such a popular demand that their manufacture has built up large industries, and they supply the grocer with more and more of his stock each year.

Canned meats are growing in popularity because they meet this modern demand for convenience and economy in the kitchen, and the grocer who gives his attention to this trade will find his efforts amply rewarded.

For wholesomeness canned meats have stood a test that goes far beyond the range of vision of the chemists, food experts and critics. For over forty years Armour & Company have furnished canned provisions for explorers and others who penetrated into the wilds of the world, far from the "comforts of home," and the expedition of Cook, Peary, Shackleton and Nansen, the most famous of recent Arctic explorers, were supplied exclusively with canned meats by Armour & Company. The daintiest housewife in the midst of luxury, and the lone man far from the comforts of home life find in modern canned meats a "friend in need."

Canned and potted meats are prepared in great variety, and offer almost unlimited possibilities for the most fastidious cook or housewife. They are especially convenient for the small family, bringing within reach a large range of delicacies and fancy dishes that the average cook cannot prepare from fresh meats excepting in large quantities and at much greater expense.

A SCRAP-BOOK HINT

If you want to have a complete book on Retail Advertising, save the Farrington articles on "The Retail Butcher and Advertising" that are running in current issues of The National Provisioner, and paste them into a well bound scrap-book of convenient size.

When the series is ended you will have a volume that will cover all of the kinds of advertising that is profitable for the average retail store. This matter is all valuable and worth saving for future study and reference.

UTAH MEAT INSPECTION RULES.

The Utah State Food Bureau has sent to all packers and meat dealers throughout that State copies of the recently adopted rules governing meat handling in that State, which are to be enforced in conjunction with Federal meat regulations, and will apply to all establishments not having Government inspection. The rules were modeled largely after those used in the Government inspection of slaughter houses, although the State bureau has prepared some sections which are not found in other regulations, as a result of investigation into conditions prevailing in Utah.

The rules embrace eleven sections, the first of which sets forth that all slaughtering, packing, meat canning, salting, rendering or similar establishments, shall be maintained and conducted under sanitary conditions and shall be inspected under the regulations of the State commissioner and his deputies.

The second section refers to the fact that all ceilings and walls shall be kept in sanitary condition, and all establishments where animals are slaughtered or meat products handled shall be properly screened against flies and other vermin. The third section provides that all trucks, tables and other receptacles and utensils shall be thoroughly cleansed before using, while section four provides that persons handling meat shall keep their hands clean and their clothing in a cleanly state. Section 5 provides that persons suffering from certain diseases shall not be employed where these products are handled.

Section 6, one of those which has been prepared by the State bureau, provides that hogs must be kept at least 100 feet from the slaughtering houses and fed in clean pens, this section also setting forth rules as to the disposition of offal. Section 7 provides that all yards and pens shall be maintained in a sanitary condition, while section 8 sets out rules for the screening of rooms and other sanitary arrangements. Meat which has fallen on the floor shall be condemned, according to section 9, or the soiled portions removed.

Sections 10 and 11 also have been inserted by the State bureau, the first of these providing that wholesome water and ice shall be used in the preparation of carcasses or meat products, while the second says that wagons or cars in which these products are transported shall be kept clean and properly screened.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

R. B. Lane, of the meat firm of Baltz & Lane at Orient, Wash., died last week.

T. Fowler has opened a fish and meat market at Viachers Ferry, N. Y.

The meat market of Jeffries, March & Co. at McCrory, Ark., has been destroyed by fire. The New Transfer Market at Cambridge, Mass., has been opened.

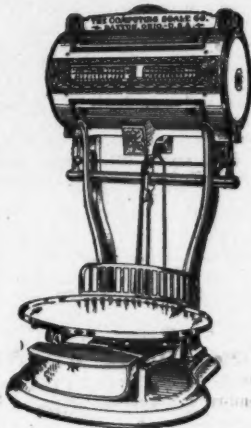
J. J. Graner's meat market at Henrietta, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

L. M. Burel has purchased the D. Misenheimer meat market at Atlanta, Ga.

J. H. Wisenfeld has opened a new meat market at Jacksonville, Fla.

G. Blum has sold his meat business at E. Dubuque, Ia., to M. Kohn.

FRACTIONS DIFFICULT TO FIGURE



The new low platform
DAYTON Scale.

If you are a **retailer** of **meats** you will have problems to figure such as **finding the value** of 14 ounces at 18 cents a pound. As the avoirdupois pound is divided into **sixteenths** you are confronted with the problem 14-16ths of 18c. This is only one of hundreds of similar problems which confront the retailer each day.

No **man** should perform a service which can be done **better** by a machine.

The **Dayton Moneyweight Scale** is a **machine auditor**. The **values** are shown **simultaneously** with the **weight**. **Mistakes are impossible**.

REMOVE THE HANDICAP. Install our automatic system. Give your clerks an opportunity to be of more value to you by giving better attention to your customers.

Your **customers** will be interested in a system of weighing and computing which will protect their purchases against error. They do not ask for overweight but they will not tolerate short weight, regardless of whether it is accidental or intentional.

They want 16 ounces to the pound. They know they will get it where the **Dayton Moneyweight Scale** is used.

Our revised catalog just received from the printer. It will be sent to you "gratis" upon request.

Date.....

Moneyweight Scale Co., 27 State St.,
Chicago.

Next time one of your men is around this way, I would be glad to have your Automatic Scale explained to me.

This does not place me under obligation to purchase.

NAME

STREET and No.

TOWN

BUSINESSSTATE



MONEYWEIGHT SCALE CO.

LOCAL SALES OFFICE:
11 E. 14th St., New York

27 STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

Please mention NATIONAL PROVISIONER when writing.

H. C. Chamberlain has disposed of his meat business at Monmouth, Ore., to A. D. Elder. Stroud Bros. have been succeeded in the meat business at Prineville, Ore., by Stroud & Cross.

A. F. Delsaver has discontinued his meat business at Seattle, Wash.

The People's Cash Market is the name of a new meat concern at Seattle, Wash.

Niethier Bros. have purchased the meat business of Edward Whitwell at 534 East Lake avenue, Seattle, Wash.

J. F. Holman is about to open a new butcher shop at Goldendale, Wash.

H. S. Gieldseth has engaged in the meat and cold storage business at Renton, Wash.

The meat market of W. Ketlesnki at Detroit, Miss., has been badly damaged by fire.

Harry Doucelle, of Shelby, is opening a meat market at Big Rapids, Mich.

Nance & Gatwood have succeeded Crow &

Gregory in the meat business at Garfield, Wash.

J. C. Frye has purchased the meat market of J. E. Chamberlain at Seattle, Wash.

McFarlane Bros. have purchased the butcher shop of Bert Armstrong at Seattle, Wash.

The Steen Meat Company has opened another meat market at Kooskia, Ida.

M. Magnusen has succeeded to the entire business of the Deary Meat Company at Deary, Ida.

L. H. Baldwin has engaged in the meat business at Myrtle Creek, Ore.

W. W. Newton has purchased the butcher shop of C. G. Long at Independence, Ore.

T. Morse has purchased the meat business of A. Mozely at Creswell, Ore.

William Leiby and G. L. Uptergrove have purchased the business of the Grays Harbor Meat Company at Hoquiam, Wash., from Louis Nold.

B. J. Dunn has purchased the interest of his partner, G. H. Johnson, in their butcher shop at Hoquiam, Wash.

Miller & West have sold out their Jefferson Meat Market at Jefferson Ore., to Frank Parrish & Son.

Allen & Lucke have consolidated the meat markets of Allen & Kendall and W. H. Lucke at Canby, Ore.

WANT A GOOD POSITION?

Some of the best men in the business have obtained their present positions through a little advertisement in the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

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Spring Garden & Quarry St.
Pittsburg, Pa.

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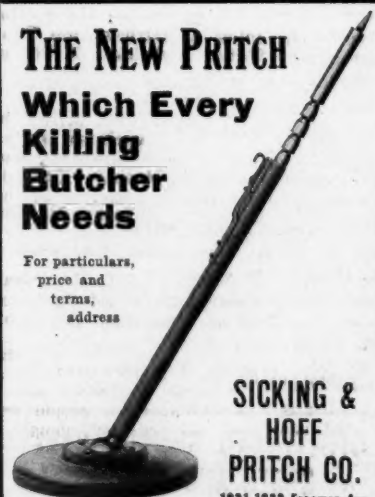
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ALSO High Grade Summer SAUSAGE Without Cereal.

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PRITCH CO.**

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PATENTEES
SICKING & HOFF.

New York Section

Vice-president W. H. Noyes of Swift & Company of New York returned this week from a brief trip to Chicago.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Oct. 30 averaged 7.58 cents per pound.

Vice-president F. T. Fuller of the National Packing Company sailed on Wednesday on the Mauretania for a trip abroad.

Vice-president M. J. Sulzberger of the S. & S. Company returned this week on the steamer Adriatic from a brief vacation trip abroad.

Conn & Lehman, East 105th street poultry dealers, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$10,212 and assets nominally \$4,480.

Alderman Joseph Schloss, the butcher member of the city's legislative board, was re-elected on Tuesday for another term. They beat Bannard, but they couldn't beat Schloss!

John L. Rieff, a retired wholesale butcher, died Thursday at his home, Ford street, Sheepshead Bay, last Thursday. He was born in Germany eighty-one years ago and had lived in Brooklyn for twenty-five years.

J. L. Van Neste of the Conron Bros. Company is still in the West, looking for turkeys—and incidentally for his umbrella, which he lost while exploring out in Missouri, and without which he cannot do business.

Isaac Levy, a member of the wholesale meat firm of Isaacs & Levy, of Brooklyn, died Wednesday of a complication of diseases at his home, No. 73 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, aged seventy-two years. He left a widow and two daughters.

George H. Howe has been made inspector in charge of S. & S. branch houses in New York City, in place of A. J. Gabel. Mr. Howe has been looking after S. & S. interests in New England. He is an old New Yorker and very popular in the local trade.

Paul Fischer & Co. have been incorporated in New York City to deal in butter, eggs, provisions, etc.; capital, \$9,000. Incorporators, Paul Fischer, 221 Garden street, Hoboken, N. J.; Julius A. Matthews, 524 West 151st street; William Cybulsky, 58 Second avenue, New York.

The new Swift six-horse team arrived in New York City early in the week and created a sensation on its parade of Broadway and other principal streets on Monday. The animals are beauties and are bound to be the feature of the annual Horse Show at Madison Square Garden next week.

James Curry, the famous London meat broker, who formerly represented Swift interests there, sailed from New York on Wednesday on the Mauretania, after a visit of several weeks to the United States. Mr. Curry brought his son over to put him in a

Chicago packinghouse for a course of study in American packinghouse methods, and while here visited various packing centers.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending October 30, 1909, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 11,315 lbs.; Brooklyn, 7,185 lbs.; total, 18,500 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 12,860 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 6,606 lbs.; Brooklyn, 850 lbs.; Bronx, 60 lbs.; total, 7,606 lbs.

The East Side kosher butcher shop employees carried out their long-deferred threat to strike last Saturday, and by Monday the strike had extended pretty generally throughout the city, affecting over a thousand men. It was expected that the employers would come to an agreement with the men after the strike had progressed far enough. The demands were for better hours, a minimum wage scale and the abolition of the system which compels employees to board with their bosses.

WEBBER EMPLOYEES ELECTION.

The city election wasn't the only recent election excitement in New York City by any means. The Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society, composed of employees of the Richard Webber establishment, the Harlem Packing House, held their annual election of officers, and it was the hottest contest they have had for years. This is the largest and most successful organization of its kind in the meat trade, and has hundreds of members.

The result of the balloting was the defeat of the entire regular ticket, with the exception of the candidate for corresponding secretary, P. Devine, who defeated his independent opponent, J. D. Silver. The opposition elected, with the exception noted, the following list of officers, who will serve for the ensuing year:

President, J. Stewart; vice-president, C. Hunter; treasurer, A. C. Ayer; financial secretary, C. S. Cary; recording secretary, H. B. Kiernan; corresponding secretary, P. Devine; sergeant-at-arms, M. Elbthal; executive board, for three years: Miss F. Power, Miss C. B. Freudenwooll, Miss E. Weisbecker, F. W. Ehret, G. Forman, J. J. Dougherty, F. M. Coffey, P. Watson, J. Churchill.

NATIONAL PACKING CO. BOWLERS.

The National Packing Company employees in New York City have entered a five-man bowling team in the Commercial League, in which fifteen of the largest mercantile firms are represented, such as the U. S. Steel Corporation, American Can Company, American Sugar Refining Company, Rogers, Peet & Co., Borden Condensed Milk Company, etc. They play on the Monarch alleys, 26th street and Sixth avenue, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights. The next games are on Nov. 8. On Oct. 27 the National team rolled the following games and won both of them:

First.—National Packing Company: Ackerman, 164; Frantzen, 154; Doyle, 129; Biggs, 172; Schultze, 168. Total, 787. Seeman Bros.: Post, 151; Joreschhoff, 129; Bay, 161; Kannofsky, 166; Love, 130. Total, 737.

Second.—National Packing Company: Ackerman, 113; Frantzen, 156; Kloepping, 188; Biggs, 189; Schultze, 170. Total, 807. J. T. McCreery & Co.: Myer, 171; Wilson, 160; Rowan, 124; Desmond, 155; Szofka, 154. Total, 764.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Amadeo, D., 2070 2d ave.; H. Brand. Bernfeld, J., 222 E. 112th; H. Brand. Berkowitz, S., 289 7th; H. Brand. De Winter, A., 194 7th ave.; J. Wieser. Fuchs, K., & M. Randsman, 73 E. 101st; F. Losser. Feiglu, L., 41 Rutgers; A. B. Sherbunger. Goldstein, M., 1485 5th ave.; J. Levy. Goldman, M., n. w. cor. 151st and Prospect ave.; H. Brand. Goodstein, C. S., 242 Delancey; H. Brand. Glick, M., 320 E. 49th; H. Brand. Goldberg, L., 1629 Ave. A; J. Levy. Grafeld, H., 935 E. 169th; N. Y. Butchers' Dressed M. Co. Kamenetsky, L., 263 E. 10th; H. Brand. Ludinsky, A., & K. Cohen, 126 Monroe; H. Brand. Schoenecker, H., 1591 1st ave.; N. Y. Butchers' D. M. Co. Sisselman, H., 312 Broome; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Buxbaum, B., 904 Columbus ave.; L. Stern. Heyman, W., 779 Washington; G. Krampert. Levi, D., 152 Manhattan ave.; W. Meding.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Bonano, Felice, 252 N. 6th; Levy Bros. Orenstien, Sam, 134 Boerum; Van Iderstine Co. Silberman, Moritz, 366 Bradford; Jos. Rosenberg. Siegel, Sussmann, 116 S. 1st; Van Iderstine Co. Smith, Joseph, 3914 8th ave.; Julius Levy.



The Ideal Saw Sharpener

Files and sets with one operation. All movements are automatic and rapid.

The filing is done with a circular file; and each tooth, whether of uneven height or length, gets the same amount of filing. Three of these disc files are furnished with every machine, and it is estimated that each one will last about a year.

Any one who can turn a crank can file a saw in a few minutes more perfectly than it can be done by hand in an hour's time.

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